CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,291—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th Nov.
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	13th "
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	10th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3535	700	E. Crewe	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	50)	H. T. Weigheli	2nd May
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris,	24th Mar.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA .....On the 8th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 20th November, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.



THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.
FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS TO PLYMOUTH.



S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Capt. Billings, sailing last week of December.
The above steamer carries both Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with Electric Light. Special attention is paid to the table.
Voyage to Plymouth occupies from 26 to 28 days. Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."



THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 3,267 Tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for Liverpool on or about the 6th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck, amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November 1890.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 26th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on 29th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushcer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 30th November, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LINDULA," 3,346 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 3rd December.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 28th November.

FOR MARMUGAO DIRECT.
S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 27th November.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th November, 1890. Agents.

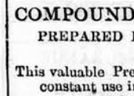


MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

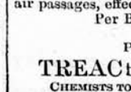
Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips.	2,700.	300.	About 3rd Dec.



THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th November, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck.	4,100.	500.	12th February 1891.



THIS fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on Deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars Apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th November 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.
PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

This valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the Faculty.
Its properties render it a Safe, Speedy, and Efficacious Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.
The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that, unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic influence on the air passages, effects a rapid and effectual cure.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, and Re. 1-12.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.
FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.
The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."
It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—
1.—For all affections of the LIVER.
2.—In PREGNANCY, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For Habitual CONSTIPATION, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle MORNING APERIENT, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For GOUT and all RENAL affections.
6.—As an unrivalled BLOOD Purifier and ALTERATIVE.
7.—For BILIOUSNESS, disorders of the STOMACH, and the DIGESTIVE organs.
8.—Against all FATTY DEGENERATIONS of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of PILES.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it MOST AGREEABLE TO THE PALATE.
AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.
Re. 1 per Bottle ; Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL

A MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE.

JENSEN'S FLOATING FACTORIES follow the Fishings and obtain the Livers as soon as the Fish are caught. The Oil is immediately extracted before the Liver has time to decompose.
JENSEN'S have FACTORIES and their own FLEET OF STEAMERS in the centre of the great Fishing Grounds of LOFOSTEN and FINMARK.
JENSEN'S have REFINING and FREEZING MACHINERY of the most expensive and most modern description.
JENSEN'S have every appliance that Capital, Science, and Art can provide to ensure Purity, Freshness, and Sweetness.
JENSEN'S annual production is the largest in the World.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co's "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

KEMP'S INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER.

Will produce a luxuriant growth of Hair after using for a short time.
A certain cure for premature baldness causing the Hair to grow strongly and rapidly. Per case with full instructions Rs. 7.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.
Hospitals, Dispensaries, Laboritories, Schools and Charitable Institutions supplied at Wholesale rates.

Wholesale and Dispensing Chemists and Druggists. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD. { BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

IMPORTANT DISPLAY!!!

"NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON."

EMBRACING EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR AND TRAVEL
HIGHEST CLASS at LOWEST PRICES.
THE BEST VALUE & CHOICE IN INDIA

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.
COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems, and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke, or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.
COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S CORKSCREW AND ICE BREAKER.

THE GREAT WANT OF THE DAY.
No House or Tiffin Basket should be without one. Strongly Nickel-plated, Re. 1-4.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!
SEASON, 1890-91.
ARTISTIC, CHASTE, REFINED, EMBRACING
NOVEL COMBINATIONS, NEW STYLES OF DIE STAMPING, SPECIALITIES IN SHAPES, &c. &c.,
Forming by far the most satisfactory Series of Christmas and New Year Cards that we have ever seen.
THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT!!!
REAL MANILLA CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Manilla Cigar No. 1	per 100	6 0	Manilla Cigar, No. 3	per 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2	per 100	5 0	Do. Cheeroot No. 2	per 100	5 0

THESE CIGARS are carefully selected and packed in boxes o 100 by our Agent at Manilla, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at LOWER RATES than any other firm in India.

N. B. DANTRA AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

TURKISH BATH BLANKETS.

Measuring 8 feet by 6; they serve as a perfect Wrapper or Towel for the Bath-room.
THE BEST AND STOUTEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED.
Price, Rs. 10-8 each.
N. B.—Carriage and Packing Free per V. P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country,
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THE BEST QUALITY. FEATHER WEIGHT. NEW SHAPES. FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA COTTA,
BAY BROWN, Rs. 8-8.
NUT BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BOYS BLACK, Rs. 5-8.
TERAI HATS, Rs. 12-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS.) BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

Will give their first performance of this Season

ON SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

When will be represented PAUL MERETT'S Melodramatic Romance of

"THE GOLDEN PLOUGH"

And Joseph Lunn's very amusing Farce of

"FISH OUT OF WATER."

NEW DRESSES! NEW SCENES!!

The proceeds of the Performance will be given to the Funds of the

PARSEE LYING-IN-ASYLUM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box (to hold 4)	Rs. 6	Dress Circle (1st Row)	Rs. 3
Orchestra Stalls	" 3	" "	" 2
Stalls	" 2	Gallery and Back seats	" 1

Orchestra Stalls, Dress Circle Seats, and stalls may be reserved at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
FOR THE FIRST AND LAST TIME
PROFESSOR SIMPSON
(Who is passing through Bombay)
will Skate on his HEAD,
while
PROFESSOR VERBOECK
Will give an Exhibition of
FANCY SKATING ON STILTS.
General Admission, Rs. 2. Ladies, Half Price.
All Skates Free.

N. B.—As Professor SIMPSON'S FEAT seems to be out of the sphere of the possible, the management undertake to return all monies received should the event prove a deception.

HEAD SKATES NOW ON VIEW.

SPECIAL MISSION.

REV. W. HASLAM,

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

NOVEMBER 23RD TO 30TH.

			A.M.	P.M.	
Wednesday,	do.	26th	7-30		Lessons in the Christian Life.
Thursday,	do.	27th			
Friday,	do.	28th		6	Mission Service.
Saturday,	do.	29th			
SUNDAY,	do.	30th	11		Morning Service.
				4-30	Children's Service.
				6	Evening Service.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depôt, No. 27, Hummun Street.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 21st instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 25th November, 1890.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN, for employment as Custodian of the ELEPHANTA CAVES. Salary Rs. 75 a month.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Undersigned on or before the 1st Proximo. The Custodian will have to give a cash SECURITY of Rs. 500.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 20th November 1890.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED, 400 tons of English PORTLAND CEMENT of approved brand, weight not less than 112lb. per slaked bushel, packed in casks of usual size, delivered at Guntakal by March 1st, 1891.

For further particulars and form of tender apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, S. I. R., Trichinopoly.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Trichinopoly, 21st Nov. 1890.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 358 OF 1890.

JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAWANDAS..........Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJEE OOSMAN HAJI ABA..................Defendant.

IT is hereby Notified that the Sale of the timber, &c., &c., advertised in this paper, under date the 20th November instant, to take place on the 24th idem, has been ADJOURNED to Thursday, the 27th November 1890, and that the SALE will be proceeded with on that date at 3-30 o'clock p. m. at CHINCH BUNDER—Dated this 25th day of November, 1890.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

			Rs.	a.
Damask	Table Cloth	$5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3	4
Do.	do.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$	4	6
Do.	do.	6 by 8	5	6
Do.	do.	$6\frac{1}{2}$ by 8	6	0
Do.	do.	7 by 7	5	8
Do.	do.	7 by 9	7	0
Do.	do.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$	6	4

Shikar Cloth from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

		Rs.	a.
AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of 100		36	0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres, "	50	16	0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid, "	"	14	0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ... "	"	14	0
Do. do. ... "	100	26	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ... ... "	"	26	0
Do. Londres ... "	"	26	0
AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas ... "	"	25	0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra "	"	20	0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ... "	"	20	0

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted patterns in each ozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co Ld., Bombay.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—"B," care of this Office.

FRESH STOCK of new novelties in 'Xmas Cards to hand to-day, from one pice each to Rs. 4-8. 'Xmas Toys, Dolls and Presents at CHEAPEST PRICES.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED, a large collection of Christmas and New Year's CARDS from ½ Anna to 15 Rs. each. Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and English Confectionary to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, just out, would be glad to join CHUMMERY in Fort. "X," care of this Office.

TABLE D'HOTE at PEARSE'S, from 1 to 3 p.m. TIFFIN, Re. 1. At private table, 8 As. per Plate. Tea or Coffee 2 As. per Cup.—7, Church Gate Street.

"DAISY"—Thorough bred Arab (Suglawieh) black MARE, 14-1, 5½ years, with owner since 3 months old, by whom imported last March. Believed sound. No vice. Pretty and stylish Animal. Owner leaving India. Rs. 700. Apply to "EBNAYAH," care of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife and family three days while awaiting the sailing of the steamer. The accommodation is good, the table is well supplied, and the waiters attentive and polite. The charges were strictly moderate, and I was well satisfied.—ROBERT SLOAN, Kotagiri, Nilgarries.

WANTED, SALESWOMAN, a smart European Girl, permanent employment. Apply "SHOP," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a first-class WEAVING MASTER, who is also a good CARDER and SPINNER, to take up the Management of an Up-Country Mill. Salary liberal. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

STEEL TARGETS for Air gun practice, of different kinds from Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SELLING OFF.—Indian Embroidered Muslin, Tupah Silk Skirts, Long Robes, Handkerchiefs, Silk and Wool Work Materials, Hosiery, &c., at M. E. COOPER & Co., 10, Church Gate Street.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, recently unpacked. Apply to Messrs. HUGO SCHWER & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flower Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1; Pekoe, Annas 14; Pekoe Souchong, Annas 12; Souchong, Annas 10 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FOR SALE—Owner going home, Bay C. B. PONY, 13-2½, aged 6. Strong, good looking, excellent hack and nice pony. Clever hunter and at Polo. Good trapper. Price Rs. 500. Apply by letter "M," Room 62, High Court.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price, Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND COY.
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.

BULL, BEVAN & Co., LD.,
Agents.

52, Custom House Road.

NOTICES.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 50,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture-holders and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon on the 16th of December, 1890. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 16th January, 1891. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement dated 4th November 1890.

P. RAMASAWMY CHETTYAR,
Vice-President.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 5th November, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE.)

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce) &c., required by the Company during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1891.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the Contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 11th November, 1890.

BY direction of H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR, TENDERS are invited on or before the 17th December 1890 for the Contract or Lease of working the INDORE STATE SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS on payment of a certain fixed amount by way of a net profit annually to H. H. by instalments to be determined after a Tender has been accepted.

The intending applicants will state the period they would like to obtain the lease for their respective applications.

For full information respecting the mills and other particulars connected therewith applications may be addressed to the NAIB DEWAN, Khasgi Department, Indore State.

H. H. does not guarantee the acceptance of the highest or any particular Tender.

The mills were erected in 1868 and 1878, respectively, and the machinery, including Four Engines of 500 Horse Power, Looms 468, Spindles 15,768, &c., &c., are in excellent working order.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Prime Minister, Indore State.

Indore, 5th November, 1890.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of February, 1891, for experimental lighting by Electricity of certain streets of the City of Bombay for a period of two years.

2. Forms of tender and schedule of conditions and a sketch of the portion of the City, showing the streets to be lighted may, on payment of Rupees Ten be obtained from the office of the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in cash (not to bear interest) or in Public Securities for that amount to be paid to the Chief Accountant of the Municipality of Bombay, which will be forfeited to the Corporation in case of refusal to sign the contract embodying the conditions mentioned in the Schedule above referred to.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Tenderer whose tender may be accepted, before signing the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, CUBBON PARK, BANGALORE.

REFERRING to notice given on 6th August last, tenders are now invited for the construction of the BANGALORE-HINDUPUR LINE OF RAILWAY from SUBADAR'S CHATTRAM to the MYSORE FRONTIER, about 51¼ miles in length.

2. The tenders will be in the form of a "Schedule of Rates" for each class of work required.

3. The work will be let out in sections of 5 miles each, and will include all work except Permanent Way and Station Machinery. Intending contractors are at liberty to tender separately for more than one section.

4. Forms of tender can be obtained on application by letter or personally to undersigned.

5. Tenders should reach the undersigned at or before noon on the 10th proximo.

6. The Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be seen and information obtained daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department.

7. A printed copy of the Specification of Works and Conditions of Contract can be sent on receipt of Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 5 for the latter.

8. The right is reserved to reject the lowest or any tender without giving reasons for so doing.

H. GROVES, Mem. Inst. C. Engr.,
Executive Engineer, Bangalore-Hindupur Line, Mysore State Railway.

Bangalore, 8th November 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons of ¾" and ½" Teakwood Boards for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 26th instant, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November 1890.

WEST OF INDIA-PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN MORMUGAO HARBOUR AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that from MONDAY, the first of December, 1890, the AGREEMENT entered into between the West of India-Portuguese Railway and the British India Steam Navigation Company for the CONVEYANCE of THROUGH TRAFFIC to and from MORMUGAO HARBOUR will be CANCELLED.

Arrangements have now been made with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to take up the Steamer Service from that date.

The following are the Goods rates between BOMBAY and the PORTUGUESE FRONTIER (junction with the Southern Mahratta Railway) to come in force from 1st December 1890.

Proportions.	Ordinary Goods rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.					
	Ordinary special class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Bombay S. N. Co..	0 1 6	0 1 10	0 2 7	0 4 4	0 6 3	0 8 9
W. I. P. R. Co.	0 2 7	0 3 3	0 4 2	0 6 3	0 8 4	0 11 1
Total..	0 4 1	0 5 1	0 6 9	0 10 7	0 14 7	1 3 10

COTTON GRAIN AND SEED RATES.

Proportions.	Cotton rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.			Grains & Seeds per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	
	Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Docras.	81 Maunds & upwards.	Under 81 Maunds.
	R. a. p	R. a. p	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Bombay S. N. Co	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 1 6	0 1 10
W. I. P. R. Co ..	0 3 3	0 4 2	0 5 4	0 2 7	0 3 3
Total....	0 5 3	0 8 2	0 13 4	0 4 1	0 5 1

For further information apply to Messrs. SHEPHERD & Co., Bombay, or to the undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Agent.

Mormugao, Nov. 17, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

EVENING FELT HATS.

One Quality "THE BEST" Inspection invited | NEW STOCK. NEWEST COLORS. NEWEST SHAPES. | CASH RS. 8-8.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete........................Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " "
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " "
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " "
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " "
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "
} Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.

Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.
A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self colors.
} Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FOR SALE.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage &c.

TEA AT FIVE ANNAS A POUND.—GOOD, Strong, Flavoury, Black TEA DUST, in stout 80lbs. lead lined boxes, delivered free at the Railway Out Agency, Dehra. Terms cash with order. Reduction on orders for 1,000 lbs. Apply to the MANAGER, Hurbuns Division, Dehra Dun Tea Co., Ld., Dehra Dun, N.-W. P.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.........	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne..	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy..........................	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co................	"	550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard........................	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood..................	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY

TWILL LINING!

TWILL LINING!!

THIS is the most comfortable Material for Shirts for every-day use, more especially for wear under Uniform, for Planters, Engineers, Athletic Games, Travelling, &c., &c. It is as soft as silk, as absorbent as thin flannel and is quite free from all irritating roughness. It improves with washing and does not shrink.

Samples free on application to—

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

AGENTS:—ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,
FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the Statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund...................................$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 927½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	915
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank .	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,220	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	815
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	400
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355xd
East India	360	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	180				
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	170
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	1,050
Harvey and	200	500	all	20	510xd
Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	30	450
Hengeli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	405
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co ..	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	635
New Indian ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	360xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,175
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart........	--	,000		Rs. 80	665xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ..	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian..	9,345	100	100	2	71
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co...	800	500	500	20	260xd
Central India..	3,750	500	500	65	925
City of Bombay Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	1525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	585
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	445
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	765
Hingunghat Mill........	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	225
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	760xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.......	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Leopold........	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	173
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	825
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	320
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,155
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	102½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.......	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	360
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	260xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	375
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	24	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	670
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,030
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£18	..	do.	4:0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	212½
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile..	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros....	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ..	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	97
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.......	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill..........	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	165xd
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn....	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co....	4,000	200	175	26½	285
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	45
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,600	1,000	1,000	20	362½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	1,775
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
oundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	80
outhwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
eacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	980
acker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
elephone Co..	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
estern India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-11	
China Leaf..	„ 21-12	
Pekin Bar Gold, New..........................	„ 21	nom.
Do. Old	„ 21-2	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-10	
English Sovereigns............................	„ 13-6-6	
Do. Dragons	„ 13-6	
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Sycee Silver..	„ 105	

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.
Money School Hall, Lecture by Rev. Haslam, 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Europa (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; and Cousins Arbib (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nyanza (s), for Zanzibar, &c.; Armenia (s), Marseilles; and Lansdowne Tower (s), Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mayfield entered the dock on Monday; and the s.s. Nyanza left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Europa entered the dock on Monday; and the s.s. Armenia left it yesterday.

THE MUNGULWADI FAIR.—The annual fair will commence to-morrow, and continue for four days.

LECTURE.—A lecture to educated natives will be delivered by the Rev. W. Haslam, M.A., the well-known preacher of England, in the Money School Hall, at 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m, to-morrow, the 27th inst.

STREET ACCIDENT.—The police report that one Kanjee Keshaw was knocked down by a brougham on Monday evening, on the Parel Road. On being removed to the J. J. Hospital, it was found he had fractured his left thigh.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The principal of the Bombay Institute for Deaf-Mutes acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a donation of Rs. 200, from H. H. the Chief of Jasdan, in aid of the funds of the institution.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE S. P. C. A. ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cooverji Manockji, an agent of the S. P. C. A., charged Bhago and Dhunu, with torturing their buffaloes by working them whilst in an unfit state to be used. Bhago was fined Rs. 2, and Dhunu Re. 1.

A REQUIEM MASS—A *Requiem Mass* will be offered at seven o'clock this morning, for the repose of the soul of the late Bev. J. C. Pereira, Vicar of St. Andrews, Bandora. The *officium defunctorum* will be recited at half-past five in the evening, when his lordship the Bishop of Damaun will preside.

A WARNING TO GHARIWALLAS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Police Sowar No. 1241-R charged a public conveyance driver, named Hussum Oosman, with carrying a greater number of passengers in his ghari than his license authorised him to. The accused was fined one rupee.

A DISOBEDIENT DRUNKARD.—Superintendent Saunderson charged John Rowan before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge, first, of being drunk and incapable in a public place; and, secondly, for failing to answer a summons for that charge. Accused pleaded illness, and was fined Rs. 5.

GETTING INTO OTHER MEN'S SHOES.—A young Hindu lad, named Yesoo Maru, was at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment, for appropriating two pairs of leather sandals, belonging to people walking in the Northbrook Gardens. The plea was that he found them in a dust-bin.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The usual fortnightly dance will take place at the club on Monday, the 1st December. Members intending to dine are requested to enter their name and the number of their guests as early as possible in the list placed on the hall table of the club, or to inform the honorary secretary by letter, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

STARVATION AND CRIME.—A young Hindu lad, named Gokul Daramdas, was, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, charged with stealing a brass pot, valued at Re. 1-4, from Dulubram Hilashunker. Accused admitted the offence, and said the vessel stood handy at the door, and he took and sold it to get food. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PERSONS MISSING.—A girl, aged 15, named Suthia Bama, the wife of Suvilia Rama, of Colbith Road, has disappeared and cannot be found.—Fatma, the daughter of a Mahomedan woman, named Aser, disappeared on the 21st instant, and cannot be traced. It appears her mother had scolded her for her misbehaviour; when she went off sulking, and has not since been seen.

POTTERS IN TROUBLE.—Oosman Suleiman, his nephew, and another man, all three potters in the School of Art, were brought before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, for carrying off by night three baskets of clay from the field of a Parsee, named Framji Rustomji, living near Elphinstone Road. It would appear the field-owner was for a long time on the lookout for the culprits. The accused admitted the charge, and were fined Rs. 4 each.

THE MERCANTILE BANK CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate the case in which Mr. J. C. Bergendahl, Agent to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, charges Janardhan Dhalji, Hurjiwan Callianjee, and Dhurumsey, Callianjee, all three brokers by trade with cheating in respect of delivery notes for Rs. 15,377 was resumed for hearing. Evidence in support of the facts which have already appeared in these columns in the information filed by the complainant was recorded, and the case was further adjourned.

THE RINK.—We would call the attention of our readers to the special programme advertised for this evening, when a professional who is passing through Bombay on his way to Calcutta, will give an exhibition of a very striking character, *viz.*, skating on his head. The "professor," we understand, has played in almost all the rinks in the world, and enjoys a reputation for the cleverness of his perfomance. He is to be followed by another professional fancy trick skater, who will skate on stilts two feet high, on which he will also perform several exceedingly clever feats. The novelty of the programme will, we think, secure a good house, while the admission rates (Rs. 2 for gentleman; Rs. 1 for ladies and free use of skates) are low enough to suit all purses, and fill the house.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Bapukote Street, on the body of a Mahomedan boy, named Buda Manula, aged 10 years, who was killed by a tram-car. It was proved by the evidence of the passengers in the car at the time of the occurence that deceased in trying to escape a victoria, which was coming in an opposite direction, crossed the tram line, and was knocked down by the dashboard of car No 49. The front wheel of the car had passed over and crushed the head of the boy before it would be brought to a stand-still, He was pulled out from under the car quite dead. Deceased recently arrived in Bombay to learn embroidery. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

LIQUOR DEALERS HEAVILY FINED.—At the instance of Mr. Pestonji Rustomji, of the Abkari Department, Dhondoo Luximon and Krishna Luximon, brothers, were charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Richardson with selling and transporting liquor without a licence from the Collector of Customs. From the information of Abdul Rahman, who had been convicted by the same Magistrate, and fined Rs. 75 with the alternative of two months' hard labour for selling liquor without a license, the Abkari inspectors proceeded to the Carnac Bunder and arrested Dhondoo in the act of disposing of liquor. His brother Krishna was also observed by the same officers to sell native spirits. Prisoners' pleas of defence were that they had collected the drink from the bottoms of old casks. Three gallons of liquor had been found in the possession of the first delinquent Abdul Rahman and two gallons with the brothers Dhondoo and Krishna. The casks referred to were such as lie about on the Customs Bunder. The Magistrate convicted both the prisoners and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or two months' rigorous imprisonment. The liquor was confiscated.

TEACHING SANITATION TO THE MUNICIPALITY.—J. F. DeSouza a pensioned apothecary, who now plies the trade of a coach-hirer at Colaba, was at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, charged by Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, with neglecting to repair the drains and cesspool of a house, in Mazagon Church Street, though twice warned that such repairs were necessary. Mr. DeSouza persisted in stating that he had attended to the repairs as ordered two months ago, and that it was owing to neglect of duty by Inspector Powell that the place was not inspected. Mr. Leask said the work had not yet been done on Monday when he inspected the premises. On being fined Rs. 5 Mr. DeSouza submitted that he would pay the amount under protest but that he would engage a barrister and show the Municipality that he know something of sanitary matters, and for that matter he would have the contents of the cesspool analysed. His Worship advised him to attend to repairs and save himself the trouble of being fined in future.

DARING HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAYLIGHT.—Before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Hack charged Ajudia Persad Karachund, with breaking into a house and some gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,635. On Monday Deepchund Javerchund, who is employed as a clerk to the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, on returning from work in the evening was informed by Mugunlal Chobhal, one of his relatives, that the rooms had been broken into at three o'clock that afternoon, and the money and valuables stolen. On Mugunlal's return from the bazaar he was surprised to find the rooms closed from the inside. After waiting for a few minutes the prisoner opened the door when he immediately seized him, crying out "thief! thief." Two policeman came in answer to the call and on the prisoner being searched the ornaments and notes were found in his possession. A large nail was secreted in his turban, while a crowbar was picked up near the box which had been forced open. Prisoner denied the charge and said the present proceedings had been instituted in consequence of a quarrel, which he had with one of the complainant's relations. His Worship found prisoner guilty and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT FOR FOUR LAKHS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL VS. HAJEE ABDUL LUTIFF BALLADINA.

Mr. Lang (for Mr. Macpherson), instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was not represented. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,00,000, the amount of fourteen hoondees, which had been accepted by the defendant, but was dishonored on presentation at the due dates. The claim was proved, and his lordships gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 4,00,140 with further interest and costs.

GORDHANDAS GOKALDAS TEJPAL VS. DAMODHUR KHIMJEE.

The plaintiff claimed to recover a sum of Rs. 25,000 which he had advanced to the defendant on the security of shares of the people of India Spinning Weaving Company. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of the defendant, asked for a postponement on the ground that the parties had been carrying on commission business in partnership, and the matter could not be disposed of as a short cause. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the plaintiff, opposed the application on the ground that there was no defence to the suit. The amount claimed was advanced on the security of shares of the People of India Spinning Company, which had now gone into liquidation, the security thereby becoming valueless. After some discussion his lordship postponed the case for a week.

CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY AND ANOTHER VS. CHARLES E. WILKINSON.

Mr. Chitty instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,282-15-0, the balance due on an adjusted account. The plaintiffs are the liquidators of the United Merchants Company, Limited, and brought the suit in that capacity. His lordship gave a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION COMPANY VS. R. C. HAMILTON AND ANOTHER.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,000 on a bond executed by the defendants jointly and severally on the 21st August, 1889, in favour of the plaintiffs. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The first defendant, in applying for the loan tendered the security of his wife, the second defendant, who, he said, was possessed of personal interest in some property to the value of £1,600. The security was accepted; and the first defendant insured his life with the company. The claim was proved, and a decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,733-8-5, with further interest and cost.

SHAIK ADAM ESUFBHOY VS. THUCKER PREMJEE TRIKAMDAS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, for the plaintiff, asked for a decree for Rs. 9,000 with interest. The suit was for the recovery of a year's rent in advance on certain premises which were still in the possession of the defendant, which had become due and payable on the 16th August last. The court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 9,000, with interest and costs.

LIMJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE VS. CASSEEBAI AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff, as the receiver of an estate, sought to recover Rs. 4,500. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Khanderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that on the 18th June, 1889, the plaintiff was appointed receiver of the estate of Vussonjee Tricum, the husband of the first defendant. Subsequently she advanced monies belonging to the estate on the mortgage of certain property without the consent of the receiver, who now demanded the money. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,500, with interest and costs.

SUNTOKECHAND KHIMJEE AND OTHERS VS. C. F. MENEZES.

Mr. Sunjana, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, on behalf of the plaintiffs, members of a Marwaree firm, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,500 on account of monies lent on a promissory note executed by the defendant on the 25th August last. Nothing had been paid on account of the note. The court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

EDULJEE ASLAJEE DARUWALLA VS. MANEKJEE ASLAJEE DARUWALLA.

The plantiff, a brother of the defendant, sued him to recover Rs. 2,215, the amount of two promissory notes, dated the 21st December, 1889, and the 29th September, 1890, respectively. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, appeared for the plaintiff; but there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved and his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,215, with interest and costs.

A WRIT OF *HABEAS CORPUS*.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

IN THE MATTER OF ARDASIR DORABJEE NOWROJEE DAVER AND OTHERS.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the petitioner Dorabjee Nowrojee Daver, moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the production of the petitioner's children before the court.

The petitioner was in August, 1877, married to his present wife, Awabai, the daughter of his uncle, Framjee Ardasir Daver, and had three sons and three daughters, all minors, the issue of the marriage, the eldest of them being of the age of 12 and the youngest of the age of 3 years. On the 23rd September, 1890, during the petitioner's absence from home, and without his knowledge or consent, the petitioner's wife left his protection and carried away with her all the children. He had called upon her and her father, in whose house she had gone to reside, to restore to him possession of the children, but the wife refused to give them up, falsely alleging that she had been obliged to leave his house with them owing to his cruel conduct, and suggesting that he was unfit to have the custody of them and that he was inpecunious, and unable to support them. These allegations were untrue, and the differences between him and his wife had arisen by reason of her disobedience and misbehaviour. Petitioner submitted that he was the natural and legal guardian of his children; and he prayed that they be brought up before the court to be dealt with according to law.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* directed to Awabai, the petitioner's wife, and her father, Framjee Ardasir Daver, returnable on Thursday week, calling on them to produce the children and show cause why they should not be delivered into the custody of the petitioner.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. W. MURDOCK, R. A., proceeds shortly to Muridki where he will take command of the Artillery Camp to be formed there on the 22nd instant. The batteries in Camp at Muridki will be the 39th and 65th Field batteries under the command of Lieutenant-Colone A. D. Anderson, R. A., with Captasn L, B. Von Donop, R. A., as Adjutant; the 15th, 60th and 68th Field batteries under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel St. A. Molesworth, R. A., who is to retail his own Adjutant from the Batteries under his command. Field service marching order is to be worn by all ranks on the march, at practice and in camp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Mayer, Surgn Bo, I M S, from sick leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 25.

Sartorious, Col, Bo, 1st Belooch L I, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Boyd, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Burma.

NOVEMBER 25.

Jones, Captain, Bo, R E, to rejoin, to Poona.
Harding, Surgeon-Major, Bo, Medical staff, off leave, from Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 26th November 1890.

I.—On Saturday next, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress:—"Drill Order."

II.—The following drills will take place this week:—

Evening Drill.—Thursday 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m., there will be Carbine drill at Head-quarters.

Morning drills.—To-day Friday, the 28th instant, at 7 a. m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

III.—There will be Class firing at Coorla, on Friday next. Train Leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 10 minutes later.

IV.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 24th instant and posted to No. 1 Subdivision:—No. 184 Gunner F. J. Taylor.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 26th November, 1890.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. W. J. Bolton "A." Company from 21st November 1890 to 21st January 1891.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 2,942 Vol. J. Murray to "A." Company.

No. 2,943 Vol. W. St. J. Hassey, No. 2,944 Vol. D. D. Stewart, No. 2,945 Vol. H. N. Stewart, No. 2,946 Vol. W. F. Parrott, No. 2,947 Vol. C. Mullins, and No. 2,948 Vol. C. Maine to "B." Company.

No. 2,949 Vol. R. B. Rix to "C." Company.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION

3. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association at 6 o'clock this evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. Every member is requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 6-45 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 14.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Sikh Infantry.—Capt A C Bunny, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Com, vice Brownlow, appointed Comdt 4th Sikh Infy.

Capt J A H Pollock, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Bunny.

Lieut H A F Magrath, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Pollock.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut Col C C Brownlow, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Sikh Infy, to be Commandant, vice Gowan, retired.

(Lieut Col Brownlow will continue to officiate as Comdt 1st Punjab Infy.)

Major C Dempster, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Com, vice Mosley, retired.

Capt V C Tonnochy, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Dempster.

Lieut-Col J Keith, R A, is directed to proceed from Jalapahar to Rawal Pindi, on promotion.

Lieut F W D Quinton, R H A, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Camp Campbellpore, and join "T" Battery, to which he has been appointed.

Lieut S J Chamier, R A is directed to proceed from Camp Campbellpore to Ferozepore and join the 39th Field Battery, to which he has been posted, on resigning the Royal Horse Artillery.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani, Captain H L Smith-Dorrien D S O, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt; Lieuts J R B Serjeant, R E; J J Howley, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt: J J H B Eckford and H M Grove, Bengal S C; F W Daniell, Bedfordshire Regt, Probationer Bengal S C; W J Windsor, Worcestershire Regt, Probationer Bengal S C; N A Lewarne, Derbyshire Regt, Probationer Bengal S C; and T G Blois-Johnson, Liverpool Regt, Probationer Bengal S C; 2nd Lieuts C K Anderson, 1st Battn Leinster Regt; S G Knox, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt; N A McDonald, Royal Warwickshire Regt Probationer Bengal S C; H F A Pearson, Manchester Regt, Probationer Bengal S C; J K Condon, Manchester Regt Probationer Bengal S C; H B Ford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Probationer Bengal S C; C Rattary, Devonshire Regt Probationer Bengal S C; H L Anderson, Yorkshire L I Probationer Bengal S C; and A M S Elsmie, Border Regt Probationer Bengal S C; and Surgn J G Jordan, I M S—Hindi only, under clause 120, India Army Circulars, 1888.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in Burmese by the elementary standard at Shwebo, on the 3rd October 1888:—

Capt A J R Hutchinson, Bengal S C, Commandant, Yeu Military Police.

Military Works Dept—On arrival in India Lieuts A Walpole and H W Rushton R E, are attached to the Military Works Dept and posted to the Bombay Division.

G O C C., dated 2nd Sept 1890, page 366, granting Major W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, 280 days' sick leave to England, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn Border Regt—Major P E Hughes, for six months, on private affairs

Medical Staff—Surgeon Major H G Gardner, M B, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 18.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal L I.—Major G B Austin, 2nd-in-Command 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be Offig Com, with effect from date of joining, vice Gordon, on leave.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Major G B Austin, 2nd-in-Command 38th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, with effect from date of joining, vice Barr, deceased.

4th Bengal Infantry—Lieut F W Pirrie, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Hawkins, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Dept.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

1st Battn North Lancashire Regt—Lieut R L Stable to be Adjt, vice Capt G W Dowell, who vacates.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

2nd Lieuts W C H Bunbury, East Lancashire Regt; C J Sackville-West, King's Royal Rifle Corps; E F Rowe, Bedfordshire Regt; and A St Q Ricardo and G W M West, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Capt R W Fuller, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Dehra Ismail Khan and join No 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

Lieut A A I Heyman, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt, is detailed for railway transport duties at Jubbulpore.

Surgn Major J Lewtas, MD, Joint Civil Surgn of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Army Head Quarters' staff and establishments remaining at Simla during the winter.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani at Subathu:—2nd Lieut A H Spence and Private A L Stewart, 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Transport Departmental examination:—Capt R B Gaisford, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieuts A G Cayley, West Yorkshire Regt; N T Biddulph, Durham L I; R B Low, 9th Bengal Lancers; L M Bell, 16th Bengal Infantry; C T W Forth, 30th Punjab Infantry; C S Eastmead, 39th Bengal Infantry; C M Cockcraft, Meywar Bhil Corps; 2nd Lieuts W H F Basevi, South Wales Borderers; G H Bell, King's Own Scottish Borderers; and P L Kington, Blair Oliphant, Rifle Brigade.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla Nov. 19.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Bengal Lancers.—2nd Lieut E C Bayley, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Squadron Officer on probation.

27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut G S Sheppard, 4th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

33rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieut C W Tribe, Royal Marine L I, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut R H M Currie, Offg Wing Officer on probation 13th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

With the sanction of Govt, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—Lieut Col G F Young, 24th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Assist Qr Mr Genl at Army Head-Quarters.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col A H C Lynch, commanding the 2nd Battn Highland L I, will be placed on half pay on the 22nd Nov. 1890, on completing six years' service as a substantive Lieut Col.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col G J Hamilton, commanding 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles, will be placed on half pay on the 15th Dec 1890, on completing six years' service as a substantive Lieut Col.

Col C R Pennington, CB, Colonel on the Staff, is posted to Delhi.

Major G D Stawell, Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction, is posted to Ranikhet.

Major A J Watson, Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction, is transferred from Ranikhet to Dalhousie.

Lieut W McG Armstrong, York and Lancaster Regt, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regt, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

2nd Lieut E P Strickland, Norfolk Regt, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battn Norfolk Regt, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut G D Agnew, recently promoted from the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion East Kent Regt to which he has been posted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Qr-Mr W Wadham, 3rd Battn Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England to join the 5th Battn of his Regt to which he has been removed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, KCSI, CIE., has obtained permission from H E the Govr-Genl of India to resign, from the 17th Dec, the office of Lieut-Govr of the Bengal Divn of the Presidency of Fort William. H E, is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut-Govr of Bengal shall be continued to him from the 17th Dec until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

H E the Govr-Genl of India is pleased, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to appoint the Hon Sir C A Elliott, KCSI, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieut-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr A Mackenzie, CSI., of the Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

With effect from the 18th November, 1890, Mr A P MacDonnell, CSI., of the Indian Civil Service, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept (on furlough), is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr J W Neill, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on furlough of Mr MacDonnell, or until further orders; and Mr F Venning, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on deputation of Mr J W Neill, or until further orders.

Mr H Mosley, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut S R Master, BSC., 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regt, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Commandant of Military Police in Upper Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev J I B Cockin, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain.

The services of the Rev W H Bray, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Holland has been appointed an Assist Supt of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, and Curator, Geological Museum and Laboratory.

Mr W H Cole, M A, Officiating Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Surveyor General, Trigonometrical Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col G Strahan.

Lieut-Col G Strahan, RE., Depy Surveyor Genl, Trigonometrical Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut P J Gordon, BSC., is appointed an Assist Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept.

Mr M J Ogle, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is appointed Assist Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col W F Prideaux, Bo Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Jeypur, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Col R P Nisbet, CIE., or until further orders.

Col H P Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, Offig Resident of the 2nd class, and Offig Resident in Meywar, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident at Jeypur.

Lieut J Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assist of the 2nd class, is, on return from furlough, posted as Assist to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. L E Pritchard is posted as Assist Accountant General, Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W E F Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps, Dep Assist Commissary Gen 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut MacCarthy, R E, Ray, Norfolk Regt, Wing Officer, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps. An exchange is sanctioned between Capt G C Childe Shakespear, Bengal S C, and Capt M H S Grover, Madras S C, subject to the approval of the Secy of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut W S Hunter, RE., Assist Eng, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, Madras Command, (m. c.) for six months; and Surgn-Major H P Yeld, Depy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, (p a) for one year and four months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Col Sir J W McQueen, KCB., Bengal S C, Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, for one year.

Col R O Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 40th Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Lieut A V Hatch, S C Wing Officer and Adjt 2nd Battn, 1st Gurkha Regt for one year. Lieut H L Roberts, Bengal S C, Squadron Officer, 1st Regt of Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Lieut C Finch, Bengal S C Squadron Officer, 1st Regt Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Lieut H L Richardson, Bengal S C Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Capt G Davidon, RE. Ex Eng, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, has been granted, by the Secy of State for India, leave out of India (p.a.) for one year.

Capt V C Tonnochy, Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for one year with effect from the 19th July.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J P Vaillant resigns his commission.

3rd Punjab (North Western Railway) Vol Rifle Corps—Hon Capt J J Connolly, Paymaster, resigns his commission.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

AN association, which is likely to be of much interest to Manchester merchants, has been formed under the title of "The Manchester Trade Marks Association." Its objects are—(1) The protection of the subscribers' interests in unregistered as well as registered trade marks; (2) the formation of an arbitration committee with reference to trade mark questions arising between members; (3) the registration of subscribers' trade marks, including continuance of registration; (4) the maintenance of a choice of registerable trade marks for transfer to subscribers. The mere statement of the objects sufficiently indicates the useful services which such an organisation may render. It may be the means of preventing tidious and costly litigation, and at the same time, by providing a system of a rigorous scrutiny, may prevent the commercial interests of the owners of trade marks from suffering in consequence of unsuspected infringements. Much trouble may also be saved to subscribers by the agency of the Association in the matter of registration and re-registration. The manager, Mr. F. J. Norbury, is well known to have had a large experience of Manchester trade marks during the last few years.

The Manitoba wheat crop, according to the Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, has turned out worse than the early adverse reports even indicated. It will be found to contain a much larger proportion of frosted, sprouted, and musty wheat than has been anticipated even by those who have along all taken a gloomy view of the situation. Nobody now talks of a magnificent crop of 20,000,000, to 22,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat. It must not be forgotten that the traffic receipts of the Central Pacific Railway are necessarily affected by shortcomings in the Western crops.

The mail advices from Montreal, dated October 24, say that the demand for seasonable goods in the wholesale branches had been moderately good. The demand for staple cotton goods had been fair, and stocks in the hands of manufacturers were being well reduced. An improved distribution of coloured goods had been reported from the mills, and prices were being very steadily maintained. There had been an increased inquiry for woollen goods for men's wear, heavy worsteds, wool suitings, cloakings, and flannels being all in demand at steady prices.

Mexican advices, dated October 11, report that there was no change in the tightness of money, which was expected to continue till the close of the year. It is stated that some houses which on the first sharp rise in silver hastened to remit heavily to Europe have found themselves pressed for funds at a time when the local money market is exceedingly tight, and these houses have themselves largely to thank for the present situation, "for," says the paper quoted, "it is unquestionable that the large payments of these houses abroad, in many cases in excess of real requirements, drained the market of dollars and forced the banks to pursue a conservative policy." The banks are represented to have done much to stop the unduly heavy shipments of silver, and an accumulation of cash by the three large banks in the city is looked upon as implying an easier money market later on. As regards the volume of business passing, the receipts of the Mexican Telegraph Company and railway earnings were reported to be entirely satisfactory.

Advices from Odessa say that there is a demand for wheat for export, but the firmness with which local prices are being maintained causes actual transactions to be few. Higher offers are being received from abroad than were quoted a few weeks ago, but they do not come up to the present ideas of sellers. In consequence of continued wet weather new arrivals of grain are coming in slowly, and there is a noticeable scarcity of rye and barley.

According to the report of the Associated Rhenish-Westphalian Flax Spinning Mills, the demand for grey and bleached linen and tow yarns is active, but the prices obtainable do not correspond to the cost of the raw material. Spinners, therefore, are rather reserved, and are indisposed to accept contracts for long terms.

A result of the recent bank failures in Cape Colony, which is being commented on in the Cape papers, is not without a bearing on currency problems. It appears that a distrust of bank notes has spread, and the Transvaal Government has positively refused to take payment in that form. In the country districts in Cape Colony itself payments in specie are alone accepted. This, it is pointed out, must prove a serious drag on business. The country branches of the banks will be compelled to hold larger stocks of specie, and gold will have to take the place of paper in circulation. "Business, therefore, must suffer," observes the *Cape Times*, "unless some method be devised whereby confidence in paper money can be restored and excessive payments in specie obviated. It will be difficult for a long time to come to induce those who lack faith in bank notes to accept them in lieu of gold, and, not being a legal tender, they will not circulate freely again until that faith is re-established. The mere circulation of financial statements by banks will be inadequate, for the majority of our population have little knowledge of such, but, on the other hand, they have great respect for substantial guarantees." The Cape paper suggests the adoption of the American plan—that of the issue of notes on the security of Government bonds.

In the course of a speech in Cleveland, Ohio, on Protection, Mr. T. L. Johnson, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress, gave a good illustration of the fact that importation is not injurious to the labour classes. Mr. Johnson had been reproached with having purchased an engine in this city. He admitted the justice of the impeachment, and, so far from seeming ashamed of his conduct, added that he gave $45,000 for the engine and paid $9,000 in taxes on it. This he did because he was able to get the engine sooner in this country than in the United States. The American firm wanted eight months for its construction, and though the cost of the Manchester engine, with the duty added, was somewhat higher Mr. Johnson sent the order here because the Manchester firm undertook to complete the work in four months. He offered a bonus of $150 per day for every day saved from this period, and as a result the engine was shipped at the end of three months. "In this way," said Mr. Johnson, "I was enabled to give 1,200 men (in the United States) work for four months and to pay them $200,000."

The influence of exchange fluctuations on export trade has been exemplified in the case of Russia. "The sudden and extraordinary enchancement in value of the credit rouble," writes the Odessa correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, "has not been maintained. Exchange on London, after touching the high figure of 7rs. 65c. has now deprecated to 8rs. 30c., and shows a tendency to still further decline. This fall has, of course, a favourable effect on the general export trade, but it has come too late to retrieve the prosperity of the ordinary grain shipping season."

The British Consul General in Panama, in his last report on the trade of Colombia, says that during the past year some activity has been displayed in work on the various mineral lodes which have been discovered from time to time in his department, but, as yet, the results in bullion shipments have not been encouraging. The principal mine under development is the Cara, situated in the Darien district, which gave great results in the old colonial period. The old workings have been explored and cleared out when necessary to future operations, new shafts sunk, and tunnels and drifts projected to reach the ore deposits. Pumping and hoisting machinery has been erected, and mills for working the ore are now in course of construction. Some reserve is shown by the Company's agents in Panama as to the positive character and value of the mine, but the general belief seems to be that there is mineral in paying quality and in considerable quantity in the neighbourhood. At Las Cascadas, near the line of railway, work is in progress on a vein which shows pure gold, and a part of which could be easily washed in the primitive way were water obtainable in sufficient quantity, but the developments are not advanced enough to justify opinion as to its value.

The *New York Tribune* states that three partners of the firm of Lister & Co., Limited, of Manningham Mills, Bradford, England, have arrived in New York for the purpose of purchasing a suitable property for the immediate erection of a plush mill, on a large scale, in the United States. That country affords one of the largest markets in the world for plush goods, and Lister & Co. find it necessary to take this step in order to preserve their trade in the United States. Plush manufacturers in the country report that a large number of silk-plush dyers and finishers have just arrived in the country from England, having been driven from abroad on account of the dull trade. These men command at New York from 30 dols. to 40 dols. per week, and have readily found places. The *Tribune* points out that these facts show most conclusively that the McKinley Tariff Bill is already accomplishing the purpose for which it was created.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4. FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE ANGLO-JEWISH AND VERNACULAR PRESS.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1890, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi, opposite the Musjid Bunder Station, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Haskel Babajee an Insolvent, consisting super Royal and demy printing presses, English, Hebrew, Marathi and Guzrathi types with cases, borders, leads, composing sticks, gallies, racks, stands, type cases empty, moulding kettle, lead cutter, cupboard, tables, stools, pigeon hole, sample printed books, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 26, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property situate at Chinch Bunder, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a quantity of intestate property.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as Fort, next to the Bank of Bombay, on the top floor of Messrs. Tod, Durrant and Co., and opposite to the British India S. N. Co's Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, platedware crockery, and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of R. V. Reid, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view from 3 o'clock to-day.

On SATURDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 very handsome grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, very quiet, in saddle.
1 handsome strong bay dog-cart and harness.
1 landaulette by Kesterton, London, in good order. This carriage was imported and used by H. E. the Marquis of Dufferin.
1 pair of upstanding horses, one a waler, the other a Hungarian, aged, used daily, never sick or sorry, sold for no fault,
1 set of double harness.
1 strong chesnut, Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, &c.
1 bag choonies, 1 maund 39 seers.
10 „ charcoal, 6 maunds 14 seers.
1 box provision, consigned to G. Yasoodin M. Alli from Hyderabad to Wari Bunder, Invoice No 113 of 9-6-90.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., by order of Raojee Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., jointly with that of Luxmibai, widow of the late Vinayek Juggonath Sunkersett, and administratrix *de bonis non* with the Will annexed to the estate of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, near the Sunkersett Family House, the following very valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the several chawls, stables and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,883 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage dividing the said premises from the property on which stands the family house of the Sunkersett Family, on the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the south by the several properties abutting on the north side by Dooker Gully, and on the west by the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

For catalogue of further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 26, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBER, SCANTLINGS, AND FIREWOOD AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m.—

A large quantity of scrap iron, timber, scantlings of various descriptions ; also a large quantity of firewood, &c.

SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse by order of Pehelad Dolutram.
On account and at the risk of Custour Nanchund.
25 bundles copper sheets ex-Kangra.
On account and at the risk of Vithuldass Motichund.
25 bundles copper sheets, ex-Kangra.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HUNSALI TANK ROAD AT DADUR.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khutry Hajee Ebrahim Khamisa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of March, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 22nd day of July, 1887.

All that piece of Government tocca land with the messuage or dwelling-houses, bungalow, chawls, huts and indigo factory standing thereon, situate at Dadur, and on the north side of Hunsali Tank Road, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 99, 93, 293 and 3, new Nos. 3653, 3654, 3986 and 15842, New Survey Nos. 1-2-1276 and 2-1-1286, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3907 and Street No. 381 A. and bounded on the east partly by the property of Keroba Balcrishna and Bhowanishunker Balcrishna, and partly by the Government Dadur Distillery, on the west partly by the property of Vithul Jagoo Cowley and partly by the property of Jaffer Rahimtoola, on the north partly by the property of the said Jaffer Rahimtoola and partly by the property of Ramchunder Nana Josey, and on the south by the Hunsali Tank Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Khutry Hajee Ebrahim Khamisa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE OF HANDSOME JAPANESE WARE, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th December, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A consignment of 15 cases of handsome Japanese ware, just landed ex. s s. "Gwalior," consisting of Mukawachi tea cups and covers, Satsuma and Bishin tea and coffee sets, Ovary, Caga and Satsuma vases, Ovary tea sets, tea cups, and dessert plates, Caga bottles, coree enamelled vases and wall flower vases, glass pictures.

The above will be sold in lots to suit all buyers, and will be on view six days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mody, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a godown close to their Auction Rooms on MONDAY, the 8th December, at 2 p.m, the undermentioned goods, viz :—

About 30 boxes champagne in quarts and pints by Jules Mumm and others, 1 case small mirrors, 1 case spectacles, 3 large cases of candles, 6 case bottles Cassis de Dyon, 7 cases drums of oil and paint, 2 cases tins green peas, 4 cases sardines, 10 cases almond oil, 1 case gum, 3 bags of corks, pieces of water, silk, velvet and cotton dress cloth, silk ribbon, straw hats, bonnet flowers and feathers, hairpins, gold lace blankets, 42 bags root, scale with weights, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE OPPOSITE THE MUSJID RAILWAY STATION.

On TUESDAY, the 9th December at 4 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagun, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Huskel Babaji (an Insolvent) in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of April, 1880, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 16th day of April, 1883, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece of leasehold ground with the messuage or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of public road in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, containing by admeasurement 538 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees, on the west partly by the public road and partly by the house of the said Huskel Babajee, on the north partly by the property of the said Huskel Babajee and partly by Surat Street, and on the south by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and which said premises are assessed under ward No. 4,925, and street No. 10-11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, Hill Road, next to St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome F.-P. black, teak and satin wood household furniture, marble and mosaic tables octagonal passion flower, painted dinner set, electroplated ware and cutlery, English-made fluted brass double bedstead, complete, orignal oilpainting by Julius Schroder, real Persian, Turkish, and Ahmedabad carpets, aviary with birds, double and four light brass kerosine oil lamps, fancy table ornaments, Singer Sewing machine, hand and foot, stuffed heads and wingless birds, model fortress mounted 16 brass guns, guinea-gold necklet, brooch, diamond spray earrings, lady's gold watch, wearing apperal, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c, the property of Mr. W. W. Topham.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 26, 1890.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c., UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 8, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
In Wood or Iron with best double woven.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !
TO ARRIVE at Bombay, about 16th December, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.–BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

1891.
ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS.
FOR LETTS' DIARIES IN VARIOUS SIZES.
Apply to
HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY, BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES. FOR
HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

HURJEEMULL & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.
DIAMOND JEWELLERY OF
Artistic Design and superior finish, consisting of Diamond Tiaras of Brilliant Stars in all sizes ; Diamond spray Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, &c.. &c. Prices on application.
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "William Lambert" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.
1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Sole Exporters :
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The financial position in London continues to improve a further advance of ⅛ per cent. having taken place in Consols at Reuter's quotation of 95¼ ; and the market rates of discount were put down ¼ per cent., making them ¼ per cent. below the Bank rate, at 5¼ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. About £800,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was 1¼ per cent. higher at 107¼. The price of Bar Silver moved up ⅜d. per oz., say to 47¼d. ; but Four per cent. Rupee Paper was only ⅛ per cent. dearer at £77⅞, though 4½ per cents were ⅝ per cent. higher, at £81⅞. In New York, Silver was ⅛ cent. lower at 103⅞, with Exchange unaltered at 4·86⅞. The Indian Council allotted three lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay yesterday, at 1s. 6d., or 5-32d. above the highest rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on Saturday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained at 1s. 5⅝d. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 95 ; Exchange on London was two centimes down, at fcs. 25·38.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The spot price of Mid-American remained at 5 3-16d. and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions at 5¼d. for November deliveries to 5 5-16d. for March-April. The day's Imports were heavy at 45,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York 9 7-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday ; but February Futures were 6 points lower, at 9·51 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales ; and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts...	44,000	56,000	47,000
Two days' do. ...	82,000	95,000	87,000
Since 1st Sept..........	3,011,000	2,888,000	2,431,000

A moderate business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day, some 2,000 bales of ready new stuff, and about a third of that quantity of old having changed hands. Of the former, the principal purchases have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 179½ ; Dhulia, at Rs. 173½ ; Pachora, at Rs. 175¼-6½ ; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 174¼ ; with smaller parcels of Bengals, at Rs. 160-7 ; Hingunghat Ginned, at Rs. 206-13; and Akola, at Rs. 190½ ; and of old stuff a few hundred bales of Compta have been taken at Rs. 161-2 ; and Bhownugger at Rs. 181-90 ; with a little Khangaum, at Rs. 170 ; Bengal at Rs. 135 ; and Akote, at Rs. 175. Prices may be called generally Re. 1 per candy lower, but with a steady tone in the market.

Wheat continues quiet, with only a small business passing ; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

Seeds.—This market also has become quiet, and no fresh transactions have taken place. Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined one anna per cwt. to our quotations, other kinds remaining unaltered in value. We now quote :—

Linseed ....Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-7-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, „ 6-5-0	„	
Do. do. Cawnpore „ 6-2-0	„	
Do. Red do. „ 5-8-0 to „ 5-15-0	„	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..	5,199 bales.
Wheat	72,924 cwt.
Linseed	11,673 „
Gingelly...	14,978 „
Poppy Seed	1,942 „
Ground Nuts......................................	966 „
Castor Seed	2,203 „

Freights are declining. We quote Wheat to Liverpool at 16s. for ready cargo, 16s. 6d. per ton for January shipment ; and measurement cargo 16s. ready, and 17s. for January. For London, ready Wheat is 15s. 6d., and Cotton 18s. per ton. Ready Cotton, for Trieste and Venice, is Rs. 12½ ; and to Genoa and Naples Rs. 13½ per ton.

Exchange opened very quiet with a sale of Bank Demand at 1s. 6⅛d.; but the rate soon receded to 1s. 6d.,at which it closed with an easy feeling. Three months' sight Credits were first quoted at 1s. 6⅝d., but under the influence of the Calcutta market the buying rate here became 1s. 6 9-16d. and eventually 1s. 6½d. Very little business has transpired to-day, Merchants' Bills having been very scarce, and enquiry for Bank Paper ready or forward having been absent. One Bank is reported to have brought some ready Credits at 1s. 6 7-16d.; and some Private Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 5⅞d. Forward Demand for January is 1s. 6⅛d.; and Credits are 1s. 6⅝d. for December, and ⅛d. higher per month for January and February delivery. We quote ready :

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 6 d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic........1s. 5⅞d.		„
Do. 2 months' sight......1s. 6½d.		„
Credits do.	......1s. 6½d.	„
Francs do.	......1·95½	„

Government Paper.—There was a quieter and weaker feeling in this market to-day, and rates for Fours receded 1-16 per cent., all round, but a recovery took place in the afternoon, and the closing rates were 103 3-16 for Money and the Settlement, and 102⅞ for the January account, 106¼, nominal, is still quoted for the other denomination.

Shares.—Little fresh business in this market has transpired to-day ; but we call Mill Scrip steady, and Press shares quiet, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..............................	4 1-16.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ per cent. „	81⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	107¼
Bar Silver	47¼

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 25th November, 1890. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	11	10 a.m.	2	44
Teheran	25	12	52 p.m.	1	2
Suez	25	12	30 p.m.	1	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 25th November, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	...	3
„ Kurrachee ...	0	8	...	1
„ Madras	1	42	...	3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

November 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closed Zanzibar 8 a.m., on Sunday 30th inst.

Mails for Persian Gulf close 6-30., Wednesday 26th inst.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with British Guiana cut off by failure of cable Trinidad-Demarara.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, November 24.

10 p.m.	77·2
TUESDAY, November 25.	
6 a.m...	72·6
10 a.m...	79·3
2 p.m...	83·8
4 p.m...	82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANCELLOR—November 16, at Nowshera, the wife of Major A Chancellor, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

HUGHES—At Dalhousie, the wife of Brigade Surgeon Hughes, M S, of a son.

INNES—November 20, at Kheri, Oudh, the wife of H D'A Innes, D S Police, of a daughter.

RIDDELL—November 11, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, the wife of Captain W H Riddell, Bedford Regiment, D A A-General for Musketry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McDERMOTT—November 18, at Rawalpindi, of pneumonia, Hugh Gough, the dearly loved son of Michael Thomas and Sophia Ann McDermott, aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1890.

The administration report of the Bombay Customs for the year 1889-90 is conspicuous amongst departmental reports for the fulness of the information contained in it, differing from many documents of the same kind in that it tells all that needs to be told concisely and intelligibly. The chief feature in the report is the account that is given of the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, which came into operation on the 1st of April last year, and which made no small demands upon the tact and resources of the Department. To that we will refer later on. The continued growth of the Imperial customs revenue since the great body of import duties was removed eight years ago is another of the salient features in the report. In the first year of the series—1882-83—the gross receipts of Imperial customs in Bombay were a little under thirteen lakhs. They have grown without interruption until last year they reached over twenty-three and a half lakhs. This, it is true, is still a small branch of the revenue of India; but it is evident that if the Customs receipts can double themselves in a decade they hold out a certain temptation to the Financial Member of Council when he is in need of a small sum to balance or readjust his Budget. Petroleum, the newest addition to the tariff, yields the inconsiderable but useful sum of four lakhs and a quarter. This was an increase of half a lakh upon the product of the duty in the previous year, and there are indications that the imports will continue to grow largely as the area of consumption around the chief distributing centres in India is increased. When a million and-a-half gallons can be added to the consumption in a year it is evident that the point at which the demand for it will cease to grow is still far off. The duty on arms and ammunition is imposed for protective as much as for revenue purposes. It is difficult, however, to see what purpose either of revenue or of protection was served by an incident to which reference is made under the heading of arms and ammunition. Last year four hundred muskets were imported, for armament we must suppose rather than for use, by the Kotah State. If we were rightly informed at the time they were invoiced at fifteen shillings each. The Customs authorities, however, charged the full duty upon them, that is to say Rs. 50, and nothing short of a Government Resolution, coming as we understand after much correspondence and delay, that the whole of the Rs. 20,000 charged upon harmless muskets worth less than a quarter that amount, sufficed to ensure the refunding of the money. The sheet anchor of the imperial Customs—a very thin one if we compare it with the revenue which led an English Chancellor of the Exchequer to congratulate his countrymen upon having "drunk themselves out of a deficit"—is the import duty upon liquors. The receipts on these were last year a little under eleven and a half lakhs on potable spirits, and something over four and a quarter lakhs on others liquors, the latter category including spirits of wine, and perfumed spirits, which under recent legislation have been made dutiable. There was a net increase of about ninety thousand rupees in the receipts under these two heads. So far as quantity is concerned brandy still takes the lead amongst spirits, the imports being rather more than half the total of potable spirits imported ; whiskey coming next with forty per cent, and then gin with six per cent. and rum three per cent. The percentage of the two last-named spirits has not changed since last year. But the certain displacement of brandy by whiskey which has been going on in India during the present generation is illustrated in the tables. In 1888-89 brandy represented fifty-four per cent. of the total, and whiskey only thirty-seven per cent. It will be some satisfaction to the public to learn that the art of manufacturing wines and spirits out of essences, which has attained such a high degree of perfection in Europe, has made no progress in Bombay. Mr. Winchester reports that although a careful watch was kept by the Abkari Department to discover whether the spirits of wine imported here were being blended with flavoring essences, no case was discovered. A register was kept at the Custom House from August of last year, but only ten pounds of flavouring essences were imported, and part of this went to Baroda and part to Secunderabad. The subject is one, however, to which the Department would do well to continue to direct their attention. There is a *clientele* here whose critical faculty in the matter of liquor is not very refined, and who are more willing to kill themselves with bad drink if it be cheap than upon anything else that is dear. On the other hand there are cunning chemists in Germany whose art is equal to anything, and who offer their wares at rates which leave a handsome profit to any one who is disposed to embark upon the venture of converting essences and spirits into anything they may choose to call it. Amongst minor items of interest in the report is the fact that the Portuguese share of the common customs was in 1888-89, the ninth year of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, Rs. 1,11,511. One fact mentioned in another connection suggests inquiry. It is stated that sixteen attempts to smuggle country spirits into Bombay by land were detected by the Preventive Establishment stationed at Mahim, and that convictions were obtained in fifteen cases. The question which will occur to a good many people who have watched recent changes in Abkari Administration is whether these cases represent the whole, or anything like it, of the smuggling that is going on between Bombay and Salsette, and for which a strong motive is supplied in the reduction of the maximum selling rates of country liquor ordered in the Government Resolution of July 1889. We have no special information on the subject, but the opinion does prevail that one result of the new arrangements suddenly introduced into the Thana District last year has been an increase in, at all events, the inducements to smuggling between the Island of Bombay and the adjacent parts of that District. It will be noted with interest that there was last year a large decrease in the number of manifests of country craft. The decrease is attributed to the facilities now afforded to Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers, and it lends confirmation to the view expressed in Mr. O'Conor's recent review of the trade of India that the number of country craft is destined largely to diminish. Mr. O'Conor, however, had in mind the carrying service from India to countries on the other side of the Arabian Sea ; the facts show that even for coasting purposes light steamers, which have done so much for the passenger traffic, can compete successfully for a fair share of cargo. The number of cases disposed of under the penal clauses of the Customs Act last year showed a large increase—1306 against 380. The Merchandise Marks Act is responsible for the increase. There were 880 seizures under the Act, and in 809 cases penalties were imposed. In the eight cases in which there were appeals against the decisions of the Customs authorities, in all, except two, the decision was upheld. The penalties imposed were almost invariably small, the heaviest being one of Rs. 500 fine, and Rs. 500 redemption money upon the importers of some silk from Marseilles which bore labels in Chinese characters. It is evident that the Act has been worked with great vigilance by the Bombay authorities, but after the first few weeks it went with less friction, and few complaints are heard regarding it now that the commercial community are getting accustomed to it, and shippers in Europe are accustoming themselves to its provisions. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-one packages detained under the Act during the year represents a considerable expenditure of energy ; but the provisions of the Act were in many instances broadly interpreted, and with an equitable and reasonable consideration for the fact that the Act was new and was not yet fully understood. The rules of the Act have now sunk so deeply into the consciousness of Bombay traders that people already look upon it as a quite normal thing to have it certified to them by label that the old port which they drink is "manufactured" in Portugal, and not in Hamburg. The Act has its humours, no doubt, but it constitutes a valuable protection for buyers in the market where dealers are not always scrupulous, and as it is becoming more widely known and understood it should not often be a cause of friction.

The American elections must have made Mr. Moreton Frewen sorry that he wrote his paper on "the National Policy of the United States" in the *Fortnightly Review*. The possibility that the Americans themselves might not find the new tariff to their liking never occurred to him. The tariff was devised with a particular purpose, and if that purpose were not achieved the Republicans, Mr. Moreton Frewen took it for granted, would go further in the direction in which the tariff pointed until this purpose was realized. Nothing, he tells us, could have been more candid and clear than the tariff issue presented by President Cleveland to the constituencies in 1888 ; but notwithstanding that the Democrats were fighting within the entrenchments of power and place the nation pronounced against tariff reductions, and in favour of an augmentation of the duties. This is true enough ; but it is not less true that the Republicans, fighting in the recent elections also "within the entrenchments of power and place," and with the McKinley Bill in their hands, have been beaten beyond precedent and almost beyond their own power to realize the thoroughness of their defeat. It may be thought that it is only wisdom after the event to say so ; but no one would now represent the McKinley Bill to be an embodiment of the sentiments of the Americans. Nor need that have been said even before the recent rout of the Republicans if due regard had been had to the log-rolling and the shameful back-stairs bargaining by which in necessary independence of all considerations and all interventions of statesmanship, the various columns in the tariff schedule were built up. As a means of reducing what is confessedly a mischievously redundant surplus the Bill may prove effective. There are some remarkable instances in American fiscal history of the efficacy of high rates in reducing not merely the relative but the actual yield of a duty. But it was not to ward off the evils of Treasury repletion that interest intrigued with interest, that the farmers of the west were bribed by protective duties against Canadian produce, and that Congressmen bargained for an interchange of support between industries each eager after protection. Little can these people have thought of the financial inconvenience of having a too redundant surplus in the Treasury. Mr. Moreton Frewen brings out the familiar apology for the American system of Protection that it is really Free Trade between States, but protection against the rest of the world. And this of course invites the equally familiar rejoinder that if Free Trade is good as between Louisiana and Dakota it cannot be bad as between the States as a whole and Canada or the United Kingdom. To say that the McKinley Bill is only a development of the national policy which was devised by Hamilton and Madison a hundred years ago, under which the goods of States that would not exchange goods freely with the Union were to be boycotted, is to forget the enormous gap that parts the two tariffs. Would Mr. Moreton Frewen take the McKinley duties on woollen goods for example, some of which were fixed at five per cent. in 1787, and now range from 120 per cent. to close upon 200, as illustrations of the continuity between the McKinley Tariff and the tariff of the fathers of the American Constitution ?

We do not underestimate the significance of the commentary which was made upon the acceptance of Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta's motion at Monday's meeting of the Senate of the University in the refusal of Dr. Mackichan and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang to further serve upon the Committee whose power of enquiry Mr. Mehta's motion has defined. At the same time the decision of the Senate must be taken on its merits, and so taken it is difficult to appreciate the alarmist views to which expression was given by those who opposed the instruction to the committee contained in the resolution. Lord Eldon, prophesying against the Reform Bill, was not a prophet of more dire things than those which presented themselves to the apprehension of the ex-Vice-Chancellor. The dignity of the University will claim all the defence that can be offered when it is attacked, but we fail to see either how it can be endangered by the inquiry proposed or how it can be defended by refusing it. The instructions now given to the committee are definite enough to guarantee the inquiry against the interminable length which one speaker predicted for it. There seems to have been a marked difference of opinion within the body of the committee itself as to the limitations that were imposed upon them. This would have been avoided had the original instructions been as definite as they ought to have been. The committee may now resume work with a clear idea of what they are to report upon and what they ought to leave alone. Five specific subjects of inquiry are named in Mr. Mehta's resolution, and nothing seems to have been said, even by those, who were most opposed to it, in proof of the unfitness of any one of them to be brought within the purview of the inquiry. The notion more than once found expression in the debate that only disappointed candidates were at the back of the agitation. This is far from the truth, though if it were much nearer than it is we fail to see why even the right and interests of those who have failed should be entirely ignored. Many of those who think the present system of examinations is capable of improvement have given expression to their views in our columns, and it is anything but the case that the critics here, as Lord Beaconsfield would have said, are the men who have failed. The refusal of the inquiry would have led to a revival of complaints which the newspapers do nothing to foster, but which they are under no obligation to suppress, and we fail to see how the dignity of the University is to be enhanced by constant questionings of the methods and the spirit in which it performs its functions as an examining body. Archdeacon Lewis took what seems to us to be the right view of the matter in advising the Senate that it would not be wise to burke an enquiry.

The intention attributed to Mr. Goschen of proposing some amendment in the. Bank Charter Act is thus far vouched for only by a paragraph in the City article of the *Times* and we must not be surprised if the Chancellor of the Exchequor disclaims the idea. If he has any such purpose in view he will certainly provoke controversy, for there is no subject connected with the money market concerning which there has been more dispute than the merits and the demerits of Peel's famous Act. It is not at all clear from the telegrams what it is that Mr. Goschen is understood to contemplate doing with the Act. But to judge by the broad facts of recent troubles in the City the Act has served its purpose very well. The Bank of England has weathered the storm without recourse being had to the special precaution of suspending the Act, the crisis of 1890 being in this respect so much less serious than that of 1866, the last of the three occasions on which it was found necessary to resort to that desperate remedy. The presumption would seem to be in favour of leaving the Act alone. But no one regards Mr. Goschen as a rash man, and people will at least wait until they have heard what he has to propose, and what he has to say in defence of his proposals, before they pronounce against so perilous an undertaking as the improvement of their much-discussed Act.

Remittances on India for 20,00,000 rs were offered on Nov. 5, and applications for bills for 40,60,000 rs. were received at prices ranging from 1s. 6 17-32d. to 1s. 6 7-16d. The amounts allotted in bills were as follows :—On Calcutta, 2,00,000 rs., and on Bombay, 15,10,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 6·5d. Tenders at 1s. 6½d. and above will receive in full. The remittances sold last week for 17,00,000 rs. produced 132,769*l*., while the bills and transfers disposed of between April 1 and Nov. 4, for 11,75,74,300 rs. realised 8,999,514*l*.

The Council of Legal Education have awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a public examination :— Mchamad Ahmad, Lincoln's Inn ; Fateh Chand, Middle Temple ; Kaikhosro Edalji Ghamat, Middle Temple ; Yasushi Hijikata, Middle Temple ; Oruganti Sivarama Krishnamma, Lincoln's Inn ; Shiavax Rustomji Master, Middle Temple ; Pestanji Jamasji Padshah, Middle Temple ; Sirdar Gurcharn Singh, Lincoln's Inn. Out of seventy-two candidates examined, fifty-five passed. The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Law :—Mahtabuddin Ahmad, Middle Temple ; Ali Hosan Khan, Middle Temple ; Peary Chand Dutt, Middle Temple ; Harkishen Lal, Middle Temple ; Bapoobhai Jadawarai Mazmoondar, Middle Temple ; Prabl Dial, Gray's Inn ; Mathura Prasada Srivastava, Inner Temple. Out of sixty-eight examined, sixty-three passed.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Nov. 1, the case of Jumbserjee *vs.* Hodjkins was before the Court. The plaintiff, a Hindoo gentleman, who described himself as a financial agent of the City of London, sued the defendant to recover £10,000 which, he alleged, was due to him as commission in connection with the promotion of the Ziervogle Gold Mining Company. His case was, shortly, that in October, 1888, he had been introduced to Captain Hodjkins in reference to some gold mining concessions owned by that gentleman in the Witwatersrand district, South Africa. Ultimately on Oct. 22 an agreement was come to, embodied in two letters, under which the plaintiff was to undertake the formation of a company and obtain some £25,000 to work one of the properties called the Ziervogle. He alleged that he set to work at once, and was only prevented from succeeding by the defendant's neglect to furnish him with the information and documents necessary to enable him to finance the undertaking. Ultimately, the mine had been successfully floated in January, 1889, by other people, and their £1 shares had at once gone to £1 10s. premium. For the defence it was alleged that the plaintiff was never in a position to have floated the company, and it was denied that he failed through any fault of the defendant. The plaintiff was called, and, after his cross-examination, the jury stopped the case. Verdict and judgment for the defendant.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the German Emperor is highly indignant that the *Allgemeine-Reichs-Korrespondenz* published his toast to the Duke of Connaught on the 20th of last month at the mess of the Life Guards Hussar Regiment at Potsdam, the dinner being strictly a private officers' dinner. The representative of the paper in Potsdam, Herr Patzwaldt, who is at the same time the editor of the *Potsdamer Zeitung*, which also published the toast, received a summons before the police to confess who furnished him with the news, but it turned out that he was let into the officers' mess by the manager, and had himself heard the toast.

Mr. Mounteney Jephson, in his book on the Soudan provinces, gives us some account of the little girl who was the object of Emin's tenderest solicitude on the march to the coast. "Some years before," says the author, "the Pasha had married an Abyssinian lady, and by this marriage there were two children—a boy and a girl. The boy died soon after he was born, and his mother died shortly after Farida's birth of some internal complaint. Emin, who seemed to be very devoted to the child, brought her in his arms to see me, and told me of his wife's death, which, even after a lapse of three years, he seemed to feel very deeply. He said 'The little Farida is all that is left to me in the world now.' She was a pretty little girl, not darker in complexion than her father and greatly resembling him. She was dressed picturesquely like a little Arab girl, but looked exceedingly delicate."

British Honduras is a colony which, under wise government, ought to develop into an excellent place for European settlers. The climate is damp but nowhere unhealthy, and might be described as that of South Devonshire "heated up." At present only thirty thousand people inhabit this land of over seven thousand square miles. Explorers have found miles after miles of uninhabited forests, composed for the most part of valuable trees, such as cedar, rosewood, and ironwood, varied by magnificent pastures on which no human being exists. The southern mountain ranges are more than suspected of containing gold-bearing quartz. The Anglican Church is just sending to Belize (the capital), as assistant bishop, a somewhat remarkable man, Archdeacon Holme of St. Kitts, who was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He left the service to graduate at Cambridge, took holy orders, and has since done yeoman's work among West Africans and West Indians. No church is established, nor any "religious grants" made in Honduras.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The *Times*, in its City article to-day, says that it is probable that a Royal Commission will be appointed to inquire into the Bank of England Act of 1844.

Certain changes are also projected by Mr. Goschen in the Law affecting the issue of Notes, and it is understood that he may re-arrange the basis upon which the business of the Bank is conducted.

INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

The Sioux tribe of Indians to the number of thirty thousand are on the war-path in Dakota and the settlers are fleeing for safety.

FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov 25.

The following is a forecast of the Queen's Speech to be read at the re-opening of Parliament to-day.

Her Majesty in it says that her relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

The negotiations with Italy, relative to the occupation of Kassala, have so far been without any result.

Her Majesty then alludes to the *modus vivendi* concluded with Portugal and hopes that the negotiations regarding the Newfoundland Fishery dispute will lead to a satisfactory settlement. Reference is then made to the potato famine in Ireland and the measures taken in connection therewith.

Her Majesty then announces the reintroduction of the Land Purchase Bill and measures for Local Government in Ireland and England and the purchase of small holdings.

DAMAGE TO THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In consequence of severe storms and heavy rains, the greater part of the workings on the Manchester Ship Canal have been flooded and great damage has been done.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN M. P.

Mr. William Beckett, M. P. for Bassetlaw, while walking on the railway line near Wimborne yesterday, was knocked down and killed by a passing train.

MISS COBDEN AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Court of Queen's Bench has fined Miss Cobden £125 and costs for sitting in the County Council.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 14th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

Owing to the heavy rain having fallen at and about Attock the operations intended to take place to-day were postponed.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY AT GWALIOR.

Mr. Cunningham, Officiating Foreign Secretary, accompanied by Captain Cornish, paid Gwalior a flying visit from Agra to-day.

MR. F. L. PEFRE.

Mr. F. L. Pefre, Collector, Aligarh, joins the Board of Revenue in the new capacity of Joint Secretary.

NOMINATIONS AND CHANGES.

Colonel T. A. Scott has been nominated Commissioner, Nagpore Division; Mr. Venning officiates as Judicial Commissioner; and Mr. H. M. Laurie as Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

INVESTITURE OF THE RAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab invested the Rajah of Kapurthala with full administrative powers on Monday. Sir James Lyall, in a lengthy speech, referred to the traditional loyalty of the State, and congratulated the Raja on the good progress during the thirteen years of his minority. The Raja, in a modest reply, gave evidence of the earnest intention in the discharge of his duties as Ruler of the important Sikh State.

COMPLETION OF NEW SECTIONS ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The plate-laying of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Bilaspur and Kutni will be completed about the end of December; and between Bilaspur and Assansole on the main line about January 10. The line will then be opened at once for goods traffic.

THE 4TH GURKHAS.

The Second Battalion 4th Gurkhas, now holding ort White in the Northern Chin Hills, are under orders to return to India.

DISBANDMENT OF REGIMENTS.

The detachments of the Hindustan Regiment and the 38th Bengal Infantry, sent last December to the Kah Valley and Fort White, are to be disbanded.

THE DURBAR AT AGRA.

The Durbar at Agra passed off very successfully n Monday afternoon. Over five hundred durbaris eing presented.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Last evening Private Price, of the Duke of Cornwallis Regiment, while in a state of temporary insanity, shot Private Raven of the same company and then shot himself. He had stolen ammunition from the guard-room. Both men died immediately.

THE AGE QUESTION.

The native conservative party, principally Brahmins, are holding meetings with a view to counteract the efforts of reformers who desire to raise the age of consent.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF WEST MALWA ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTLAM, Nov. 25.

Yesterday, at about 9 a.m., Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., the officiating Political Agent, West Malwa, arrived at Rutlam on his annual tour, and was duly received by his Highness in procession under the usual salutes. The band played, and the guards-of-honour presented arms in the afternoon. Exchange of visits was made under the usual salutes and the usual durbars were held this afternoon. His Highness, with the Political Agent and the young Prince, proceeded to the Rutlam Central College, and the Political Agent was requested by his Highness to distribute the prizes to the successful boys and girls of both the city and village schools. After the report was read by the officiating Superintendent of State Education, a few boys recited a few well-chosen passages in Sanscrit, Persian, and English. Then the prizes were distributed by the Political Agent. There was also a grand dinner in the Rambag, the Sydenham of Malwa, to-night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, left here this evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

The mail steamer Rosetta from China arrived.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGES AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest your article of the 14th November on the subject of utilising the Rajkumar Colleges for the training of native commissioned officers for the Indian Army; and also your quotations, on a subsequent day, from the *Indian Spectator* and the *Kaisar-i-Hind*. Perhaps you will allow me, as one who knows something of the native army, and has seen something of the Rajput and Mahomedan gentry of Rajputana and Malwa, to say a few words on the same subject.

As to the colleges I have not much to say. But it has sometimes struck me as odd that, with all those colleges in existence, the project of an Indian Sandhurst should have been entertained. If some of the colleges are not doing their work well, as the *Indian Spectator* seems to think, there must be ways to amend their defaults: those that are doing good work now will have increased opportunities of usefulness from the adoption of the scheme that you advocate. Assuming that the existing colleges could be utilised, education, whether for the Army or for any other career, would be more acceptable in them than in a great central institution, such as a Sandhurst would of necessity be: for the boys would have to be got hold of young; and there would be great difficulty in getting their relations to let them go far from home.

This also about the colleges has struck me as odd: that they are, some of them at least, so poorly attended. The Rajkumar College at Rajkote has, as appears from the Bombay education report, only about thirty pupils. The college at Indore is, I believe, not better attended, though it is supposed to provide education for the sons of all the Chiefs under the Central India Agency, including the multitude of petty Chiefs who hold under Scindiah and Holkar. The students of the Mayo College at Ajmere are, I believe, more numerous; but that institution is understood to be, in several respects, under more favourable conditions of existence than the other Rajkumar Colleges.

So much for the colleges. I should like now to say something about your scheme of getting the young nobles into the Army. There are, as you observe, several local corps permanently stationed in Rajputana and Central India. In particular, there is that splendid body of cavalry, the Central India Horse. I think it is in connection with such a corps as that your scheme would have most chance of success. For one very good reason: Pathan and Rajput gentlemen would certainly prefer to serve in the cavalry. But care should be taken not to encourage any invidious distinctions; and I see no reason why the young gentlemen should not begin their service as ordinary sowars; I am sure they would see none themselves, provided they were allowed a few trifling privileges, particularly that of having their own servants with them. I believe that under such conditions recruits would flock in. By beginning as privates, they would be much more likely to turn out really efficient soldiers. Nor do I think they ought to be eligible sooner than others for the grade of commissioned officers. A boy from a Rajkumar College would want a good deal of licking into shape before he was fit for a commission. It is true that direct commissions are given in the regular army; but the system has not, I fancy, met with great success. What I would suggest is the formation of a select troop, attached, if possible, to the Central India Horse, and composed exclusively of the sons of Chiefs and Nobles. The troop should at the beginning be commanded by an experienced native officer, specially selected, who should continue to hold the post till promoted or otherwise provided for. When that time came, there would be sure to be some at least of the original recruits capable of taking his place. The troop might come in time to be regarded as a training school for the commissioned ranks of the regular army; if that were so, the difficulty, that might otherwise be anticipated, of want of promotion would be obviated. A certain yearly number of commissions might be assigned to the troop, the selection of those qualified to be made by the Commandant, who being as he is *ex-officio* Political Agent in Western Malwa, would know many of the young men personally, and would have the best possible means of getting information about them all. Those who got the commissions would be embarked on an honourable career; those who did not could have gained nothing but good from their time of soldiering. Indeed, I am sure that many of them would be glad to remain in the service, even without a commission, after they had shaken off the inaction of generations, and had been smartened up by drill and discipline. The troop would thus serve a double purpose: it would provide for the army a sure supply of well-educated and thoroughly trained native officers; and it would afford useful employment for those younger sons whose unhappy condition you justly deplore.—Yours, &c.,

MALAVA-SHREE.

CARDINAL MANNING, in *The New Review*, adds the weight of his testimony against the system of child-marriage in India. He declines to attempt to draw out the manifold and fatal consequences of this system, even at the ages of ten and twelve, or of the compulsory widowhood, in which the innocent are condemned to all but inevitable degradation. This needs, he considers, no words, but he declares that it seems to him incredible that the Indian Government should have admitted into its courts the English law of the "Restitution of Conjugal Rights" in cases where these miserable beings have attempted to escape from the hateful state into which they never consented to enter. "To restore what rights?" he exclaims. "By what law of God or man? And how 'conjugal,' where no marriage exists?"

A NUMBER of German residents of Newark, United States, have formed a novel association, called the European Trip Club. It is limited to fifty members, each of whom is to pay in two dollars a month. The money thus realised is to be invested in the purchase of a second-class cabin passage on one of the Transatlantic lines, and a drawing of lots will decide which member of the club is to have the ticket. The fortunate winner can dispose of his ticket in any way he pleases. Intending members have to refer to some one who will guarantee their integrity in the matter of keeping up their subscriptions after having been successful in drawing. The club is intended to continue until all the members have had a European trip.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR returned to Bombay yesterday morning, but left for Ganeshkhind by the noon mail.

The s. s. Pekin, with the incoming mails of the 14th inst., is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour about noon on Sunday.

WE are requested to intimate that the silver casket containing the address to be forwarded to Lady Reay is now ready, and can be seen by those interested at Messrs. Hamilton and Co's establishment, where it will be on view for a week.

PARLIAMENT was reopened for the Autumn Session yesterday by commission. The Queen's Speech announces the reintroduction of the Irish Land Purchase Bill.

THE Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has promulgated an order as to the Exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier. There will be a triduum of prayer in all churches daily from the 29th inst. to the 1st proximo. To each parish is allotted a certain day for visiting the shrine. For the convenience of foreign pilgrims, priests, conversant with various languages, will hear confession in the Primacial See and in the Convent of Bom Jesus.

THE Calcutta cold weather is now fairly established, and cold bracing mornings and cool days are atoning for the past.

MR. MALLITTE, the gentleman jockey, whose death at Calcutta was announced yesterday, sustained injuries on the local race course on Thursday last in a collision. According to *Hayes' Sporting News*, with which, we understand, Mr. Mallitte was connected, the deceased was exercising a country-bred pony when he came into collision with a horse ridden by a Mr. Thaddeus. Both horses and riders were thrown to the ground, Mr. Mallitte alighting on his head. The cause of death is certified to be concussion of the brain.

THE followers of Boh Kyaw Wa, the Arakanese dacoit leader, have been sentenced by the Commissioner of Arakan. Oon Ban Kyaw Wa's brother, and Tha Htoon Pru are sentenced to be hanged, and six others to transportation for life.

MR. LOWIUSKY, the Agent of the Deccan Mining Company, who left for London on Thursday, takes with him about 2,700 diamonds, weighing about 1,400 carats.

H. M. S. RANGER, formerly on this station, is to be brought forward at home for service as a Coastguard tender, and is to be fitted up with deck cabins or a deck saloon for the accommodation of the families of Coastguardsmen. The vessel's guns and masts have been hoisted out, and new masts will probably be fitted, as the old ones are rather rotten after her three commissions in the East Indies.

CASES having been brought to notice where native soldiers who have rendered exceptionally good services as surveyors, have, instead of being rewarded for such work, been superseded for promotion in their regiments, the Commander-in-Chief desires that Commanding Officers will, in future, give special consideration to the claims of such men to promotion. Unless some special ground of disqualification exists, absence from their regiments on duty should not be held to debar them from receiving such promotion in their regular turn.

THE Comte de Paris, who returned to New York on the 30th ult, had a narrow escape from being crushed under the wheels of a moving train. While standing on the platform at Plattsburg the train started, and the Comte made a spring for the car but missed the guard-rail with one hand. He managed, however, to hold on by the other, and remained swinging between the train and the platform. Fortunately, some bystanders, seeing the dangerous position of the Comte, came to his assistance and got him upon the platform uninjured before the train stopped.

WITH reference to a report which prevailed in Aldershot camp on Oct. 31, to the effect that the new magazine rifle had been declared obsolete, Col. Morley, assistant director of artillery, in answer to a question as to whether the report was well founded or not, has said:—"I have heard nothing about it, and certainly no orders have been issued to that effect." A Birmingham correspodenent says, whatever the decision of the War Office authorities may be in regard to the magazine rifle, it is strange that, although the Birmingham Small Arms Company have a contract for the supply of many thousands of these weapons, no communication, official or otherwise, has been received with regard to the discontinuance of the manufacture of the rifles, which are now being turned out by the firm at the rate of 500 a week. They are not making the rifle at the Government factory, Sparkbrook.

AN American young woman, having engaged herself to a resident of Vermont, received from him a sum of 55*l*. to buy her trousseau and 12*l*. to pay her fare from Minneapolis, where she lived. She bought the trousseau, and married another man. The one who had paid for her clothes asked her to return his money. She wrote that she had spent it and offering to send him her clothes. This he declined and sued her. The judge held that the gift was conditional and for specific purpose, and that the money must be returned.

AT Laibach some workmen, while engaged in digging for turf, discovered a boat in one of the deeper parts of the bog, where it is supposed there was once a lake. The boat is 90 feet long and nearly 18 feet broad. The bottom is of thick fir boards and the sides of larch. The interstices of the boards were filled up with maple bast. The boards were fixed together with wooden pegs, but there were also iron nails. The boat is believed to be of Roman origin, and will be placed in the Museum of Laibach.

TYPE-WRITING by telegraphy is now being practised in the United States on a short line in Rhode Island. The operator's key-board at the transmitting office is electrically connected with any number of receiving offices, and the message is delivered from type-writing machines in these offices. This system, if it really proves practicable in working, is an obvious improvement on the present telegraphic printing machine which delivers its message on long ribbons of paper instead of in sheets ready for the printer.

IN reference to the recent shipment of Pocahontas bituminous coal from Virginia, U.S.A., for experimental use by the British Admiralty, the New York papers are comparing the coal production of the United States with that of the United Kingdom. Whereas our production is about 177 million tons, that of the United States last year was 132 million tons, or well over two-thirds. England is able to send abroad thirty million tons, chiefly for use in British steamers engaged in the international carrying trade, but the United States have hitherto exported little or nothing. M. Thiers justified his policy of protection in France by a desire to "make the high chimneys to smoke." Whatever protection may do in the United States to that end, the stores of native coal will be of material assistance.

THE rage for exhibitions of industrial or agricultural products has passed to Russia, with the result that from the capital to the utmost bounds of the Empire, everything that can be exhibited, has either been exhibited, or is going to be. The exhibition which has attracted most attention, and whose reputation travelled abroad, was the Prison Exhibition. It was visited by the Emperor, who could see how admirable are the possible arrangements of a prison. In the Turks' city of Kazan an agricultural and general exhibition was open for some months, and was well patronised by the Mohammedan population. In Tiflis, in Kharkoff, and in other smaller towns, exhibitions have also been held. On the inspiration of the platonic affection subsisting between some Russians and some Frenchmen, a French Exhibition is projected for next year, to be held at Moscow, and the wires of the Nationalist Press are now being pulled vigorously to make it a success. It may mark a new departure in exhibitions, since it may possess political significance.

A VIENNA Correspondent says the fete day of the Archduke Charles Louis was celebrated at his villa near Reichenhall on Monday (Nov. 2) by a theatrical performance, for which his children had been preparing for many weeks. First there was a one-act comedy, in which a lady and gentleman of the suite also had parts. The second piece—a fragment from "The Taming of the Shrew"—however, was played entirely by the Archduke's four youngest children. Archduke Ferdinand was Petruchio and raged furiously about the stage. The Archduchess Margaret impersonated the Shrew to perfection; and Maria Annunciata, who is fourteen, was Curtis in a toga. But the most applauded of all was the Archduchess Elisabeth, aged twelve, who played the poor Tailor, wore a short beard, and trembled so delightfully that all the audience roared with laughter. The conclusion of the performance was a tableau after a well-known picture. In the background of a splendidly painted mountain lake a real boat was seen, in which stood the Archduke Ferdinand as the peasant boatman. He had his cap in hand, for the bells were ringing the Ave Maria. At one end of the boat sat the Archduchess Maria Annunciata, her pretty face concealed under a monk's hood, her head bent over the Book of Prayer, but her eyes wandering to the other end of the boat, where the Archduchess Elisabeth was a pretty and devout peasant girl. The Archduke Charles Louis was moved to tears by this picture, which his children had planned quite unaided.

Baily's Magazine has no fear that what it describes as Lord Randolph Churchill's "increasing fondness for the Turf" will interfere with his ardour for the political arena. On the contrary, our sporting contemporary recalls with peculiar glee a certain summer day in 1885, when Lord Randolph was to be seen among the gathering at Marden Park, where Mr. Tattersall was disposing of Mr. Hume Webster's yearlings. That was a momentous period in his country's destinies, for it was only on the previous day Mr. Gladstone's Government had suffered defeat, and it was generally thought, we are told, that the breaking up of his Ministry could not be a matter of indifference to the man who had made such a decided mark in political life, and whose strong individuality had stamped him as among the foremost politicians of the time. "But here (says this enthusiastic admirer) he was, in the midst of a great political crisis, apparently absorbed in the contemplation of thoroughbred stock, and thinking more of the two fillies he bought, in partnership with Lord Londonderry—and which turned out, as far as we, remember, worthless—than of the probable consequences of the adverse vote he had contributed to bring about." It is while recalling such incidents as these that the writer in *Baily* wishes Lord Randolph a continuation of "many Abbesses," while he hopes also to see him in front of the political battle whenever hard blows are given or exchanged.

A FAIRLY accurate notion may now be formed of the harvest of 1890 in Russia from the reports published by the Minister of Finance. There is merely an average one to record, though a decidely better one than last year's. Of rye, which is the most important item, there were yielded 113 million tchetverts, the Russian quarter, as against 112, the average for the last five years. As the credit rouble is of increasad value this year, fewer roubles have been received for the grain exported, and to this extent the agricultural interest, the predominant one in Russia, has suffered. But, on the other hand, compensation has been found in the increase of credit. This stagnant condition, writes our Correspondent, cannot be good for the country, for while the wall of protection duties keeps out new ideas and new machinery, other countries, notably South America, Australia, India, progress steadily while Russia tends to fall behind even in the agricultural race, for which she is so well fitted by Nature.

AN essay which the late Mr. Dion Boucicault left behind him on "The Future of the American Drama," is of interest as the forecast of a writer second to none of his time in practical acquaintance with the modern stage. It opens with the proposition that there "is not, and never has been, a literary institution which could be called the American Drama"; but it concludes with a prophecy regarding "two features" which are to be looked for in the near future. One of these is a theatre where the engrossing subjects of the hour will be exhibited and performed as dramas of the period, illustrating great current events as closely as the pictorial newspapers present such to their readers—be it the adventures of the discoverers in Equatorial Africa, a Brazilian revolution, or Siberian revolt. The other feature, we are told, will be a theatre dealing with popular problems of the hour, whether social or scientific—such as hypnotism, the inheritance of criminal proclivities, which Zola and others maintain to be constitutional and irrepressible; the great struggle between labour and capital; and representations of the millennium, described by such dreamers as Mr. Bellamy,

AFTER a long and painful illness, Professor von Nussbaum, the specialist for nervous diseases, died Oct. 31st at Munich at the age of sixty-one. Besides being the first authority in his branch of science on the Continent, he was says our Correspondent, one of the noblest of men. He was himself a great sufferer from nerves, and for the last ten years of his life could not move about except in a chair, and attended the numerous patients who came to him at his celebrated establishment by using a lift. Though his wealthy patients paid him handsomely, he did not amass the smallest fortune, but gave away with one hand what he took with the other. Two floors of his spacious house were reserved for paying patients, while the upper storeys belonged to the poor, many hundreds of whom he kept for months until he could dismiss them cured of their painful diseases. Mind in him had so far attained the mastery over matter that, however ill he might be, suffering seemed to cease when he prepared for an operation, and his hands were then as steady as those of the healthiest man in Bavaria.

IT appears that the Prince of Wales is about to receive a singular memorial from the Baptist Welsh Association for Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire which, at its yearly meeting held at Llanidloes, agreed to address him as follows:—

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,—We beg to request your Royal Highness to use your great influence against the evil practices of gambling and betting, whether connected with racecourses or the boxing ring, or, indeed, in any way. We feel strongly that these evils are not only ruinous to the worldy interests of many of our fellow creatures, but also exceptionally dangerous in view of their future interests, and as such we beg of you to give no countenance to these practices in any way whatever."

THE *Shanghai Mercury* of the 28th ult. says:—We regret to have to record a very serious accident which befel one of the gentlemen riders during the training at the racecourse this morning. Mr. J. Moffat, sub-accountant in the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who only arrived here a few days ago, had ridden a big pony named "Monte Christo" round the track the wrong way, and when the animal, who had only on an ordinary snaffle, although he has always had a bad reputation, came close to the enclosure gate, he made a dash to get out. Finding the wicket closed, he swerved very sharply and threw his rider with terrible force against some hurdles piled against the rails close to the Judge's box. There were a great many people about watching, and Mr. Moffat, stunned and bleeding from the mouth and nose, was quickly removed in the ambulance to the Grand Stand by numerous friends, some of whom at first believed he was killed outright. Messengers were hastily dispatched for medical assistance, and Dr. Henderson was soon on the spot and examined the injured man, who was subsequently removed to his own residence close by. It was found that his collar-bone had been badly fractured, and it is not certain that he has not sustained other and more serious injuries, as some of the spectators aver that they saw the pony kick at him on the ground. Monte Christo, who is the property of Mr. C. Evans, is the pony who distinguiseed himself at the last race meeting by going full tilt round the course three times before the race in which he was entered, his rider, Mr. Fertis, being utterly unable to hold him in. A telegram was received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Hongkong on the 4th inst., pronouncing Mr. John Moffat to be out of danger.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P and O steamer Pekin, with English Mails of Nov. 14th, left Aden, at 6 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive on Sunday at noon, bringing the following passengers:—

From London:—Mr and Mrs Toomey, child, and ayah, Mr Toomey, junr, Mr G P Robinson, Mrs and Miss Maconachie, Mr G H Grant, Mr and Mrs A M Anscombe, Mr and Mrs Kingscote, Mr Liebschwager, Lady Cavagnari, Mr J Stafford, Mr Edward Bibby, Miss Moor, Sister Gertrude Anna, Miss Gye, Miss Jones, Miss Bright, Miss Whitley, Miss Cusins, Miss Hill, Miss Gilbert, Miss Taylor, Mr W Bear, Mr and Mrs Morrison, Mr Owen, Mr Longworth, Mr G Allott, Lieut W Davidson, Sister Mary Constance, Mr W H Bushby, Mrs Grant, child, and nurse, Hon W Maxwell, Mr Witter, Mr T Kemp, Mrs Shuttleworth, three children, and ayah, Miss Shuttleworth, and Mr Abdula Sayani.

From Brindisi:—Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. R. W. P. King, Mr. H. S. Talbot, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. R. C. Mawdslay, Mr. A. F. Bruce, Mr. J. M. Ryrie, Mr. H. Porteous, Major Spratt, Mrs. Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. D Allen, Miss Huntington, Mr. T. Gahagan, Mr. R. T. Denne, Mr. Halliday, Mr. T. N. Reddie, Capt. Passy, Rev.—Lewis, Mr. Sclater, Dr. J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, Sister Frances Gabriel, Mr. Hugh Morrison, Mr. R. Focke, Mr. Congdon, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Capt. R A Wahab, Capt. H.E. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mr. W. N. Fleming, Lieut. R. T. R. Lawrence. Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, Mr. A. C. Parmenides, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Comte B. de Durfort, Comte J. de Durfort, Comte G. de Bagneux, Mr. Mackay, Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Churchill.

From Ismailia: Mr. S. S. Brittain.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Goldsmith, two children, and nurse, Miss Wroughton, Mr. A. W. Darke, Miss Mainwaring. *From Brindisi*: Rev G. T. and Mrs. Washburn.

For Yokohama (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Mr. E. H. O. Little. *From Venice*: Dr. and Mrs. de Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Harder, Miss Mott, Mrs. McKenna, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Densmore, Miss Beecher.

For Shanghai (*via* Bombay).—*From Brindisi*: Mr. Beesley.

For New Zealand (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Rev. W. H. Penny, Mrs. Penny.

For Auckland (*via* Bombay).—*From London*: Mr W. Hind Smith, Mr. Hind Smith, jun.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

ON arriving at the Grant Road station yesterday morning from Broach, his Excellency Lord Harris and staff drove to Government House, Malabar Point, where they had breakfast and a few hours' rest. At one o'clock his Excellency left Government House and drove to the Byculla station, where he was met by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Messrs. Shvaji Dhurmaji, Middleton, and Holland. The men of the railway police were posted ten paces apart on both sides along the drive from the gate to the station steps. The train left for Poona at 20 minutes past 1.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your to-day's editorial on the incidental debate on primary education in the Municipal Corporation enables Mr. Kirkham to see his vindication of Government and the Educational Department placed before the public, while those who challenge it had no opportunity of being heard. I, therefore, trust that you will allow me to say a word on the other side. It has at length dawned upon Mr. Kirkham that his zeal for the promotion of primary education in Bombay has carried him away a little too far, and he has begun to realize that curses, like chicken, come home to roost. His eloquent denunciations regarding the disgraceful and discreditable state of the primary schools in this city has recoiled on the heads of Government and his own department. These schools were in the charge of Government till last year. And if Mr. Kirkham is correct, they have been kept and maintained by Government all these long years in a condition, of which we have reason to be thoroughly ashamed. It is impossible to imagine a more unequivocal condemnation of the way in which Government discharged one of its most important duties. Ever since this unexpected result of his excessive zeal for primary education was brought home to Mr. Kirkham's mind, he has been in search of an apology for Government and his department. Like the immortal Captain Bunsby, he at length delivered himself of it at Monday's debate in the most approved oracular fashion. Captain Cuttle could not be more delighted than you are at the profound sagacity of the deliverance. Could a trustee for half a lakh be expected to lay out a lakh asks Mr. Kirkham triumphantly; and you add that Government simply administered the funds that were placed at their disposal by the municipality. Mr. Kirkham seems to have deeply studied the law of trusts. You must, however, hold with Captain Bunsby that the bearings of the proposition which he has derived from that law "lays in the application on it." Is the allegation on which the analogy is founded a true and correct one? The fact happens, however, to be exactly the contrary of what you assume. Before the present Municipal Act III. of 1888 was passed, the duty of maintaining, or contributing to the cost of, primary education in the city did not lie on the Corporation. It only made such voluntary contributions as it pleased. The duty lay entirely on the Government, though it was not precluded from accepting aid from whatever quarter it came. The burden and the responsibility of looking after primary education in this city in the manner in which an enlightened Government was bound to do remained entirely with Government till the present Act was passed, by which they are divided between Government and the Corporation. Surely Mr. Kirkham cannot have forgotten that one of the objects laid down in the local self-government despatches of the Government of India was to transfer this duty from the Provincial Governments to local bodies, subject to the proviso that a sufficient portion of the provincial funds should at the same time be handed over to these bodies for the purpose.

If this fact is carefully borne in mind, Mr. Kirkham's apology, denuded of its false feathers is substantially tantamount to a plea of guilty.—Yours, &c.,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

Nov. 25.

MAGISTRATES AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The local papers of yesterday informed us that Mr. Hamilton, Magistrate, had been invited to allow himself to be put forward as a candidate for the Municipal Council, and we are informed this morning by that gentleman that as the appointment goes by nomination there will be no election. After what has been said of late as to the necessity for an additional Magistrate, does it not seem strange that Mr. Hamilton can spare time to attend the Municipal Council, the meetings of which are generally held during the time his Court is supposed to be open, and may not the public attending his court be caused inconvenience by his absence from it. Again, don't you think that Police Magistrates and Police Commissioners might be better employed than in attending Municipal Council meetings, and might not suitable persons be selected from other portions of the community whose interests in the rate-payers would be equally beneficial, and who would be likely to give an independent vote. I venture to suggest that if the Municipal Council is to be largely composed of Government officials, other gentlemen may not be eager to be connected with it.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 25. A RATE-PAYER.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of the enterprising steamer-owners, Messrs. Shepherd and Co., to the necessity of putting a large steamer on the berth for Goa on Sunday next, the 30th inst., as a great number of first-class passengers are anxious to proceed to Goa on that day, so as to be in time for the feast of St. Francis Xavier, the vespers of which commence on the 2nd December. The ferry boats, or steamers, can scarcely accommodate a dozen cabin passengers. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. intend running large steamers on Sundays and Wednesdays for and after 1st December, as the 30th November falls on a Sunday, while it would be too late to go on Wednesday, 3rd December, why not despatch a large steamer on the 30th November at 9 a.m.—Yours, &c., Q.

THE UNCOVENANTED ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I saw an account of a meeting of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association in your issue of to-day, and many *words* of thanks to Mr. King, M.P. Cannot we *do* something to show our appreciation of Mr. King's services; I throw out the hint and am ready with my mite.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE U. C. S.'s.

November 25, 1890.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Nov. 24.

WITH the visit to Broach to-day, the first tour of his Excellency Lord Harris is at an end; and, as in other places he has visited he has met with a most enthusiastic reception, the populace turning out in thousands and cheering his Excellency vociferously as he passed through the town. Regarding the departure from Rajkot there is not much to say. With the exception of the evening party on Saturday at his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh's camp, the festivities at Rajkot may be said to have terminated when the Governor went on the shooting expedition on Friday. Many of the guests left immediately afterwards, and yesterday morning his Excellency took his departure quietly from Rajkot, only a few gentlemen going to the station to see him off, and the usual guard-of-honour being dispensed with. The Governor's special train left Rajkot at ten, and after another hot and dusty journey Wadhwan was reached between three and four o'clock, when after a refreshing cup of tea the party transferred themselves to the Bombay mail, to which the Governor's carriage was attached, and the journey to Broach was begun at ten minutes to four. A halt was made at Ahmedabad for dinner, and Broach was reached about 11-15 p. m. But the Governor did not leave his saloon last night. All the carriages with his Excellency's party were shunted into a siding and left there till morning, when at seven o'clock they were drawn up at the platform to allow his Excellency to alight. The station was simply but neatly decorated with flags and evergreens; and the platform was crowded with European and native gentlemen to welcome the Governor to Broach. Amongst the gentlemen present were:—Mr. William Allen, Collector, H. H. the Nawab of Broach, T. H. the Thakor of Emode, and the Thakor of Keriwada, Messrs. T. Little, H. J. Duggan, George Cotton, J. R. Greaves, J. Kinniburgh, S. H. Bachelor, Assistant Collector, Lieutenant Bell, 5th Bombay Infantry, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, District Deputy Collector, Surgeon K. H. Mistri, Khan Bahadur Edulji Dosabhoy, chairman, Municipality, and District Deputy Collector, Messrs. Madhavram Balvachram, Sub-Judge, Dhanggesha Merwanji, Bomonji Sorabji, Hiralal Chunilal, Liladhur Ramchundra, Edulji Muncherji, Mohunlal Maneckla1, Chunilal Bhojilal, Parbashanker Bhaishanker, Manecklal Rasikadas, Krishnalal Ocharam, A. D. Gandhi, Parbashanker Jaisan, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, Subhuai Ramchandar Sorabsha Dadabhoy, Harilal Itablal, Kissondas Hargovandas, Rajwani Premand, Jevanjee Limjibhai, Hargovandas Tookimji, and Maneckal Venilal Desai. On leaving his railway carriage his Excellency was received by Mr. Allen, the Collector, who presented to his Excellency H. H. the Nawab, T. H. the Thakors of Emode and Keriwada, and several other gentlemen present. Only a few minutes were spent on the platform, where his Excellency was decorated with flowers, and he left the station for his carriage, being saluted as he passed by a guard-of-honour, composed of a body of Agency police. The first few hours were spent driving through the town, visiting various places of interest. Not much was to be seen in the way of decoration. A few arches bore words of welcome, and some displays of colour in the shape of flags and bunting here and there. If, however, the people of Broach spent little in the way of adorning their buildings on H. E. Lord Harris's first visit to their town, they did not spare their voices, cheering loudly as the Governor's carriage passed along. His Excellency first visited the jail, next the new Cutcherry buildings, and from there he went to the hospital through the wards of which he walked. He next saw Mr. Wedderburn's tomb, and having visited the High School, and Church, drove to the bungalow of Mr. Allen, Collector, where he had breakfast.

A MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

At eleven o'clock his Excellency drove to the Municipal Hall with Mr. Allen to receive an address from the municipality. On entering the hall he was conducted to a raised dais, on which he took his seat.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, Vice-President, then read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency.—We, the President, Vice-President, and members of the Broach Municipal Corporation, heartily welcome your Lordship on your arrival to our ancient city of Broach, which is thousands of years old and renowed as an emporium of commerce from the times of the ancient Greeks and Persians. It is one of the oldest ports in Western India. Eighteen hundred years ago, it was one of the chiefs seats of the trade then carried on between India and the marts of Western Asia. Yet never before this time have the people enjoyed such blessings of peace, such security of life and property, such prosperity and advancement in arts and industry as under the benign rule of her august Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. (Cheers.) Our condition has been materially, morally, and intellectually improved a hundredfold, since the lucky date, the 25th of August 1808, on which General Sir David Wedderburn planted the British flag on the heights of this town, though at the immediate cost of his own valuable life. (Cheers.) What prosperity Broach enjoys depends on a great measure on the cotton trade, and we are pleased to hear that continuous watch is being kept on its various phases with a view to maintain the high repute that the important staple has hitherto enjoyed in the commercial world. We beg to submit that in point of revenue, Broach stands fourth in the Presidency, yet its communications are not what they should be, and we pray that if there be no prospect of a rail road being formed between Broach and Jambusar, the Local Fund Road might be made provincial and metalled and maintained, so that communication in the district might be facilitated and full advantage taken of the bridge just completed, over the Dhadhar River. We further beg to hope that in the near future a railway may be constructed on the southern side of the River Nurbudda to develop the resources of all the country to the east of Ankleshwar, to the great benefit of trade and commerce. In conclusion, we trust that your Excellency's term of office may be one of prosperity to the presidency and people and of health and happiness to your Excellency and Lady Harris. And we beg permission to subscribe ourselves with sentiments of sincere love and profoundest respect. (Cheers.)

The address, enclosed in a beautiful casket of carved sandal wood, was then handed to his Excellency who, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen of the Broach Municipality,—I have to thank you for your very kind address, which you have just presented to me, and also for the casket which contains it. I am glad to have been able to take an early opportunity of visiting this ancient and historic city, and of being able from the tone of your address to congratulate you on the contentment you express in general terms on the condition of your affairs. It is legitimate that I should take a national pride in the satisfaction you feel with the effect of British rule. You have alluded to a cultivation, and a trade in which you are largely interested—that of cotton, and you are correct in your belief that the subject is one of interest also to Government, and is not escaping its attention. It is certainly not to the interest, either of Government or of the cultivators, that seed cotton should be adulterated by mixture of species, for the reputation of an area large or small as the case may be, may be thereby lowered in the estimation of the market, and be unable to command the old price for its produce, and the value of the land become reduced. For the same reasons Government may be to some extent interested in the prevention of the mixture of the marketable commodity, and it might appear on consideration worth while to try if legislation can prevent a process, which the trade appears to admit, is one of adulteration. But I must warn you that I am only putting a hypothetical case; I can not say that at this moment Government has anything before it which would justify it in contemplating legislation; and I must add that, under any circumstances, I wish you would try what local effort can do, to prevent practices which I believe you consider threaten the cultivation and trade in which you are interested. I believe you would do it quicker, as effectually, and at less cost to yourselves than by utilising the legislative machine. There is another subject connected rather with the interest of the Government and of the cultivator than of the merchant which it appears to me is being unnecessarily mixed up with the adulteration of cotton; that is the kind that should be grown. Rumours are flying about that the demand for Indian cotton will fall away because the grower is turning his attention more and more to the short stapled variety. Now I am only reasoning from the general laws of demand and supply, not from any acquaintance with the particular case of cotton, but upon that basis it does seem to me reasonable to suppose that the Indian cultivator has the good sense to grow what pays him best. If a smaller crop of the long stapled variety pays him best he will grow it, if not he will not, and no amount of benvolent advice will prevent him doing what he knows is best for his own pocket. There are a certain number of people in the world who try to make out that farmers as a class are fools. I venture to sug-

gest to you that they are nothing of the kind, and that the average farmer knows his business quite as well as the average merchant and the average tradesmen know theirs, and that none of them speculate largely as to what the market may require a few years hence, but contents himself with trying to get the highest price in the market of to-day. Speculators of that kind, as to new modes of cultivation, strange crops, new varieties may be the business of Government and of amateur farmers, but for the farmer who has got to make his living out of it they are too expensive luxuries. As regards the question of what kind of cotton should be grown; it is quite legitimate that there should be experiments made as to the kinds of cotton to suit particular soils and particular climates. I was only reading from a Government report from Khandesh yesterday showing that experiments in the growth of cotton are being carried out in a very intelligent way, and the prospects are that in all probability considerable advantages may accrue to cultivators from the experiments carried out by Government; but gentlemen, I think you would make a mistake if you looked to any interference from Government as regards adulteration. I strongly advise you to try combined local effort before resorting to possibly effective, but a certainly slow and expensive legislative process. I should hope, however, gentlemen, that other circumstances, which are attracting considerable attention in England at this moment will increase the English demand for Indian raw cotton. The McKinley Tariff Act of the United States is said to threaten English trades that have to some extent existed by supplying English-made goods to America; but the Tariff will render the price of these goods prohibitive so that America will not be able to take them. If that be the result it is not an unreasonable assumption that England will be unable to take from America that which she has hitherto paid for with her manufactures; or in other words she will get such a poor return in the American market for her goods that she will look for a better market. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and it is not uncharitable to hope that she should seek for what she wants from her colonies and dependencies. For instance America has supplied England very largely with two important raw products, corn and cotton, and England must have both, the first to find food for her people, the second to find employment, and, therefore, food again for the teeming population that is dependent for wages in the manufacture for raw cotton. It appears to me therefore within the realms of possibility that England may turn to India to supply a part of the deficit which may be caused by the McKinley Tariff Bill. If that proves to be the case, if the demand for Indian cotton causes a greater employment of labour in India, and the supply of Indian cotton to England maintains and increases the demand for labour in England then I think neither England nor India will have cause to complain, in so far as the growth and supply of a particular product affects the general question of the protective policy of the United States. Your address deals with three other subjects. The Local Fund road, a railway between Broach and Jambusar, and a railway on the southern side of the River Nerbudda. As regards the first which requests that what is now a Local Fund road may be made provincial, I feel bound to point out to you that this means that contributors to the revenue from all parts of the presidency should assist you in maintaining what is of more use to you than to any one else. There are many other roads in the presidency, the local users of which consider that these should also be maintained out of the provincial revenues, and I am sure you will see that to meet all such requests would be to lay a charge upon provincial revenue which, without additional taxation, they are quite inadequate to meet, and on the other hand, to assist some and exclude others, having as good claims, would be unfair. I will, of course, as is my duty in response to your appeal, enquire whether there are any special circumstances which would warrant provincial revenue assisting your local road requirements, but I should be disguising the truth if I left you in the belief that such enquiries are likely to prove favourable to you as regards the construction of a railway between Broach and Jambusar. I should, of course, be glad to see Jambusar connected with the main line by a feeder railway, but here again the same question arises to what extent is it legitimate to charge the general tax-payer for the benefit of the individual. The subject of feeder lines in Guzerat is one that has been brought to the attention of Government, and it goes without saying that Government would be glad to see many such; but when it becomes a question of contributions from provincial revenue, Government is bound to proceed with extreme caution, for we certainly should not be justified if we allowed any expression to escape us that might encourage a hope that provincial revenues could undertake the whole cost of all the feeder lines that have been suggested. Whether a higher authority will permit us to contribute will, I imagine, depend to a great extent on the estimates of returns. If those estimates appear reasonably reliable, and show that the general tax-payer has a fair prospect of not wasting his contribution, I should hope that this Government will be permitted to assist to a moderate extent; and I am extremely hopeful that this is a line, the construction of which Government may do something. (Applause.) As regards the railway, which you hope to see some day on the southern side of the Nerbudda, it is, I take it, not one of a local nature. At any rate it is strange I have not heard of it before, but I will make enquiries about it. However, I do not think Government will be prepared to provide any funds for it; and it may be affected from the fact that the Godra-Rutlam Railway is to be commenced very soon, and although it does not tap the particular tract of country you refer to, at the same time the feeder of the Bombay and Baroda Railway is parallel to the railway you suggest on the south side of the Nerbudda and might be considered too close to the Godra-Rutlam Railway; but as I said before it is a scheme I cannot discuss it at the present moment. In conclusion, I may say, gentlemen, I am obliged to you and your ancient city for the cordial welcome you have given me, and I hope you may convey to your citizens my acknowledgments for the very kindly faces I have seen on both sides of the street; and for the kindly and friendly expression to myself and to Lady Harris, I beg to thank you very sincerely. (Loud applause)

His Excellency was then decorated with flowers, three cheers being raised for H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris as he left.

In honour of H. E. the Governor's visit to Broach, some athletic sports were given on the race-course by the side of the River Nerbudda in the afternoon. The prizes were all in money subscribed by local gentlemen. Some of the races afforded much amusement, particularly the buffalo and chattie races. His Excellency, who apparently enjoyed the games, remained on till the end.

A dinner party was given at the Collector's bungalow in the evening, and at eleven o'clock his Excellency and party left by mail train for Bombay.

BOMBAY DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

The following prizes have been awarded by the Bombay District Rifle Meeting in the undermentioned matches to those men of the Regular and Volunteer Forces serving in the Bombay district, who competed for the same at the local meeting at Bandora, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of November, 1890 :—

VII.—REVOLVER CONTEST FOR EUROPEANS.

	Points.	Prize.	Rs.
Major Lyster, 14th Bo I	29	1	16
Lieut Peacock, 5th Bo L I	29	2	16
Lieut Chitty, 5th Bo L I	27	3	8

First and second prize divided.

VII. a—REVOLVER CONTEST FOR NATIVES.

Sub Sikander Khan, 5th Bo L I	27	1	12
Sub Shaikh Hasan, 14th Bo I	26	2	10
Sub Jawahir Singh, 4th Bo I	25	3	8

IX.—NURSERY STAKES FOR EUROPEANS.

Sergt Instr Ferguson, B B & C I Vol	...	1	12
Cr-Sergt Trevelyan, 2nd Gloster Regt	...	2	10
Vol Morris, G I P Vol	...	3	8
Lce-Corpl Isitt, G I P Vol	...	4	5
Sergt Allen, 2nd Gloster Regt	...	5	5

IX. a—NURSERY STAKES FOR NATIVES.

Naik Diham Singh, 5th Bo L I	31	1	12
Pte Abmarain Ahire, 5th Bo L I	30	2	10
Pte Shaik Mahomed, 5th Bo L I	29	3	4
Lce-Naik Kasim Singh, 14th Bo L I	29	3	4

3 prizes divided.

X.—BUGLE STAKES FOR EUROPEANS.

Vol Masson, Bo Vol	53	1	15
Lce-Corpl Cutler, G I P Vol	43	2	12
Cr-Sergt Trevelyan, 2nd Gloster Regt	41	3	10
Sergt Keess, Bo Vol	39	4	8
Sergt Black, Bo Vol	33	5	5

X. a—BUGLE STAKES FOR NATIVES.

Pte Mehar Shah, 14th Bo I	49	1	12
Lce-Naik Isriparsad Sakul, 14th Bo I	48	2	10
Lce-Naik Harman Singh, 14th Bo I	46	3	8

MATCH XIII.—LLOYD LINDSAY.

Capt Little's team, 1st prize, Rs. 50, Bombay L. Horse. Trooper King's team, 2nd prize, Rs. 25, Bombay L. Horse.

J. LLOYD DICKIN, Major,
Hon. Sec., Bombay District Rifle Meeting.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL MEETING.—1890.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

The annual Rifle Meeting, which commenced this morning on the Wanowrie Ranges, differs from all the previous meetings in that the present meeting is a central meeting, at which all those who have proved themselves good shots at the local meetings held at the various stations in the Presidency have presented themselves to try conclusions one with the another with the Rifle or the Carbine. Last year's meeting opened on the 3rd December and closed on the 18th idem, so that it lasted for over a fortnight; the present meeting will last for only a week, and everything will finish on Saturday next, so that the large camp which is now full of life and activity will be quite deserted on Sunday next. The alteration that has been effected in this year's programme, of having all the minor matches disposed of at local meetings, reserving only the more important matches for the central meeting, is one which is generally approved of on all hands. A week's excitement is ample, and the competitions which will take place during that short time are all of a more or less interesting nature. The Camp this year is, as I have previously stated, quite as large as that of former years, and, if anything the arrangements are far more satisfactory. The competitors from the Native regiments represented at the meeting, Cavalry as well as Infantry, are accommodated in small tents pitched for them in one quarter all to themselves, and every convenience is provided for them. The tents for the officers connected with the camp form a group by themselves in a delightful spot. There is the Camp Commandant's tent, the Honorary Secretary's tent, the Pool Secretary's tent, the Statistical Officer's tent, the Medical Officer's tent, the "Press" tent, the Prize Committee's tent, &c., each one being distinguished by a sign-board. In a central and commanding position stands the elevated platform which Major Burroughs, thoughtful man as he always is for everybody but himself, has had set up for the benefit of the spectators who might now witness the Lloyd-Lindsay and other interesting competitions in comfort. A roadway leads from this spot to the other end of the ranges where the Diana contest will take place. A little further off, and on the other side of the roadway stands the Camp for the European competitors. Major Tidy, the Camp Commandant, and the other Officers under his command at the Camp, have had much hard work to do in the laying out the camp, and their arduous labours have been appreciated as they ought to have been. Major Burroughs, is of course the main spring of the whole show, and has worked with great cheerfulness and energy, and has received very valuable assistance from all the others connected with the Camp. The Major General Commanding the District, with Miss Solly-Flood and Captain Solly-Flood A.-D.-C., rode round the Camp and ranges this morning, and appeared highly pleased with everything he saw. He was conducted round by the Honorary Secretary, General Gatacre, D. S. O., the new Adjutant-General, who only arrived yesterday, was also seen on the ground. He watched the ladies practising for the Diana Contest, and was particularly pleased with the arrangements made for the "Bounding Tiger," the "Running Man," &c.

Captain Horrocks was at tremendous pains in getting the markers, butt-officers and register-keepers off at the proper hour, but lo! there were no pens. Somebody had forgotten these. But it did not cause any considerable delay and the firing commenced pretty punctually at 7 o'clock. There seemed to be a hesitation about the firing of the first shot, but this little pause was soon put an end to by a native competitor on Range 20, and then the shooting went on at every range. The usual ceremony observed at the opening of the annual meeting was dispensed with this year. It will be remembered that H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught fired the first shot at the last meeting, and a bull's eye was scored too! Regarding the "Diana Contest" it is interesting to note that her Excellency Lady Harris will appear among the competitors, the others being Mrs. Scannell, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Solly-Flood, Miss M. Pottinger, Miss Hunter, and Miss Hamilton. Mrs. Smart, the wife of Brigadier-General Smart of Madras, is also likely to appear here on Wednesday for this very interesting contest; her splendid shooting at the Hebbal Ranges (S. I. R. A. meeting) is a matter of history. Mrs. Scannell is known to be a very good shot, while her Excellency Lady Harris will take something good to beat.

In the competition for the Kolhapur Cup (British) Private Pocock, of the Royal Fusiliers, has made the splendid score of 33, completely outstripping all the other competitors.

The 9th Bombay Infantry from Mhow is showing up very well. Their team has carried off the Parvati Cup with the good score of 329 points.

Match XL was not completed to-day as the two squads have yet to fire. The Poona Volunteers lead at present with 313 points, the Royal Fusiliers coming second with 307. The best individual score made up to date, is 58 by Sergt.-Drummer McKenna, Lanc. Fus., who beats Qr.-Mr. Sergt. McDonnell, of the Poona Vol., on the tie.

MATCH L.—THE KOLHAPUR CUP.

Celerity and precision. Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Rajah of Kolhapur, and Rs. 150 added. Distance, 300 yards. Position any Military. Time one minute. Entrance, Officers Rs. 2, all others one rupee. Open to the British Army. 1st prize, a Cup value Rs. 100; 2nd prize, Rs. 50; 3rd prize Rs. 25; five prize of Rs. 10 each; five prizes of Rs. 5 each.

	300 yds
Pte Pocock, Roy Fusiliers	33
Lce-Corpl Isitt, G I P Ry Vols	25
Pte White, 2nd Lan Fusiliers	24
Pte Higgs, Roy Fusiliers	24
Lieut Stack, 3rd (Q O) Light Cav	24
Sergt Campbell, 2nd Lan Fusiliers	23
Sergt-Major Murray, 2nd Lan Fusiliers	21
Col Carrington, Worc Regt	21
Lce-Corpl Woolridge, Roy Fusiliers	21
Lce-Sergt Edwards, 18th Hussars	21
Sergt-Instr Fergusson, B B & C I Ry Vols	20
Col-Sergt Parker, Lan Fusiliers	19
Second-Lieut Harold, Worc Regt	19
Lce-Corpl King, Roy Fusiliers	19
Pte Farmer, Roy Fusiliers	19

MATCH LIX.—THE PARVATI CUP.

Open to squads of six non-commissioned officers (Native Army) from any Regiment serving in India. The Cup to become the property of the Regiment whose squad shall make the highest score. Entrance, Rs. 30 per squad. Distances 200 and 500 yards. 1st prize, the Cup value Rs. 200; the highest individual score Rs. 20; the second best squad saves its stakes.

	Points.
9th Bombay Infantry	329
7th Bombay Infantry	319
19th Bombay Infantry	305
3rd Hyderabad Cavalry	301
14th Bombay Infantry	300
5th Bombay Infantry	298
23rd Bombay Infantry	293
22nd Bombay Infantry	292
25th Bombay Infantry	290
3rd Bombay Cavalry	284
Marine Battalion	273
24th Bombay Infantry	241
6th Bombay Cavalry	202

Highest individual score—Naik Shaik Imam, 9th Bombay Infantry, 63 points.

MATCH LXIV.—THE S. I. R. A. SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

To be competed for by the first fifty in the aggregate of Matches XXIX, XXX, and XXXI. Distance, 400 and 600 yards. 1st prize, the Silver Medal and Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 30; two prizes of Rs. 20 each; two prizes of Rs. 20; two of Rs. 15: three of Rs. 10; three of Rs. 8; and three of Rs. 5. Prize for the highest score at 600 yards, Rs. 25. Points made in this match count towards the Championship.

	400 yds.
Naik Goonajee Mohitay, 9th Bom Infy	35
Col-Hav Ambaji Mehtar, 5th Bom Inf	34
Pte Krishna Pandre, 5th Bom Inf	33
Hav Unker Bhujwa, 23rd Bom Inf	33
Jem Sakh Mohtar, 2nd (P W O) Grens	33
Jem Bhura Ram, 6th Bom Cavalry	33
Jem Roopram Goojur, 7th Bom Inf	32
Hav Bappurao Khanvilker, 2nd (P W O) Grens	32
Hav Udar Singh, 22nd Bom Inf	32
Pte Dhanwat Meo, 19th Bom Inf	32
Naik Shaik Isram, 9th Bom Inf	32
Sub Shaikh Mahbut, 28rd Bom Inf	32
Lce-Naik Gungaram Singh, 23rd Bom Inf	31
Sub Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th Bom Inf	31
Jem Cooshan de Souza, 9th Bom Inf	31
Naik Shaikh Adam, 7th Bom Inf	31

It is curious that divorce, so facile in some parts of the United States, plays so small a part in American literature. A case is reported from Minneapolis in which a machinist's wife, after living with him for a few years, during which time two children were born, obtained a divorce on account of his intemperance. A few weeks ago, the eldest boy was run over by a train, and lost a leg. The parents met again at his bedside, were reconciled, and re-married in three days.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Monday, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University. The meeting was very largely attended by "Fellows," both European and Native. Surgeon-General Pinkerton, as the Senior Fellow present, occupied the chair, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, and asked the meeting to elect their own chairman. On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, Surgeon-General Pinkerton was called to the chair.

A MOTION FOR PRECEDENCE.

Professor Oxenham proposed that the question of the conferring of the honorary degree of LL. D. on Professor W. Wordsworth, which was placed last on the agenda paper should be considered first. The particular item of business, he said, was put last, because it was believed that Professor Wordsworth, who was then Vice-Chancellor, would preside at that meeting, and who after the other business had been transacted was expected to retire from the meeting to allow them to consider the question affecting himself in his absence. The other business, on which the opinions of the members would be divided, had better be taken up after the item in question on which members undoubtedly agreed.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he would not be long over the notice of motion which stood in his name.

Mr. Justice Telang seconded Professor Oxenham's proposition, which was carried by 28 votes against 21.

A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SENATE.

Dr. Balchundra said that before the business was proceeded with he would draw the attention of the Senate to a question affecting the privilege of that body, with reference to a motion of which he had given notice on the 1st October last. He found to his regret that although a similar notice, given by Mr. Mehta, appeared on the agenda paper, the one given by him did not appear in it. On referring the matter to the Registrar he was informed by that officer that as there was no time for the Syndicate to consider that question, the notice was not put on the agenda paper. He (Dr. Bhalchundra) claimed that as a question of the privilege of the Senate, his notice ought to have been put down in the paper.

Dr. Macdonald, the Registrar, observed that under the rules no proposal could be entertained by the Senate that had not in the first instance been considered by the Syndicate. It was under that rule that he explained to Dr. Bhalchundra that the matter would be considered by the Syndicate at their next meeting.

Dr. Bhalchundra referred to the circumstances under which the notice of motion was given, and observed that it was trenching upon the jurisdiction and the authority of the Senate to throw away a motion in the manner it was done.

Mr. Mehta remarked that it was a question for the Senate and not for the Registrar to decide. It was the duty of the Registrar to have put that notice on the agenda paper, and left it to be dealt with by the Vice-Chancellor or the Senate on an objection being taken on the score that it was not within the scope of the by-law.

After some discussion the chairman ruled that the Registrar had acted correctly in the matter, and Dr. Bhalchundra's objection was therefore hardly in order.

HONORARY DEGREE TO PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH.

Professor R. G. Oxenham said that he ventured not only to hope but to believe that the proposal he had the honour to submit was merely a formal expression of what they all very generally felt with regard to their distinguished Vice-Chancellor,—(applause)—and he did not therefore wish to trouble them with long arguments in order to convince them of the propriety of his proposition. The Act under which their present proceedings were taken required, as they were all aware, that any such proposal as the present should receive the preconsideration and the recommendation of the Syndicate before it was brought before the Senate at all. He thought they were also not without some indications that the proposal had met with the approval of those out of doors, if he might use the familiar House of Commons' expression, and he would not be guilty of any breach of confidence when he informed the meeting that although the Act required that the recommendation of the Syndicate should be supported by a majority of two-thirds of the members, the present proposal that came before them was the recommendation of the unanimous and undivided Syndicate. (Applause.) That in itself entitled the proposal to some consideration. There was again another fact which entitled it to still further consideration. Upon the Senate rested the responsibility, or rather he would say, theirs was the privilege of doing that which the Syndicate could only recommend and public opinion could only approve. He was quite aware that it had the approval of public opinion, which alone gave no real or permanent value to any academic honours from any quarter. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the honorary degree of that University would never be conferred to mark the triumph of a political or even an academic person, such triumphs as they were regarded at the time were apt to be otherwise regarded by the final judgment of the future. The services of Professor Wordsworth had not been of a doubtful or ephemeral character. In the weighty words of the Act, to which he had just referred, it was clearly laid down upon whom the University was empowered to confer these honorary degrees. It was there said that they were to confer the degrees upon those who by reason of eminent position and attainments were fit and proper persons to receive such a degree. He thought that if there was any man who might be described as a fit and proper person for such a degree that man was Professor Wordsworth. (Applause.) He thought if there was any name that would rise immediately to the lips of all of them, it was the distinguished name of their present Vice-Chancellor—(applause)—and he was therefore eminently fit and proper to receive that honour. (Renewed applause.) Professor Wordsworth had been known to all of them for many years. Many of those that were there present had been themselves his pupils, and some of them had sons who were his pupils, and they would no doubt willing to testify to the value of his services. There was many a poor and struggling student who had the aid of Professor Wordsworth's generous but not indiscriminate bounty in furnishing means to continue his studies and fit himself for the out-fit of life. (Applause.) There were many who having long since left the harbour of College and gone out into the sea of life had come back to him to receive wise counsel and direction, thus testifying that their regard for their professor had not abated by time. Those who had been associated with him in the practical work of the University and College were aware of the value of his work in that direction. They valued his work because they knew it from a long and unbroken experience. It was not upon his merits altogether as one of the leading members of this University, it was not to connect his direct services as teacher that he would base his claims of distinction of an honorary degree. In these days when the increasing pressure of business and the clamorous claims of official routine rendered the higher life of reading and of leisure more and more rare, the life of the student, of the scholar, and of the philosopher had a value which it was difficult to over-estimate, especially in this country where such lives had always been so highly and so justly esteemed. (Applause.) It was not only the opinion of those who have come in contact with Mr. Wordsworth but of men of eminence in literature that they had been astonished at the breadth and fertility of Professor Wordsworth's literary knowledge and his almost phenomenal accuracy of his memory with regard to historical facts. One of his predecessors in the high office which Professor Wordsworth now held, used to say that association with him was in itself a liberal education. (Applause.) Such was the life of a man upon whom they might fairly confer the honour. Such had been his services and such were his merits, that he would no longer detain the meeting by attempting to prove what they were willing to admit; but he merely left it to them formally in the words of the resolution that as recommended by the Syndicate and subject to confirmation by the Chancellor, the honorary degree of LL.D., be conferred on Professor Wordsworth B.A., C.I.E., on a convocation day to be hereafter appointed by the Chancellor. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang had great pleasure in seconding the motion which had been so well put before the Senate by Professor Oxenham. He was sure every one present at the meeting was so well conversant with the subject-matter of that motion, and some of them he dared say were even more conversant with it than he was, that it was unnecessary for him to dwell upon the merits of Professor Wordsworth. All he could say was that if they gave the honorary degree to Professor Wordsworth, it would not be so much an honour to him as an honour to the University in adding so distinguished a name to their roll of honorary "Fellows." (Applause.) Those who had the privilege of association with him either at the college or at the University or outside the academic walls, would he had no doubt, unanimously say that Professor Wordsworth so worthily bore the revered name of the poet, who uttered nothing base, that it would be a great honour to the University to have his name inscribed on the roll of honorary members of the University. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried amidst loud and prolonged applause.

A CONCESSION TO THE STUDENTS OF FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The Senate next considered an application from the Principal, Fergusson College, for a special order of the Senate excusing the short attendance of the candidates for this year's First B. A. Examination from that college during the term beginning with 18th November, 1889, as the Senate resolved to recognize the college for the purposes of the First B. A. Examination only on 24th January last.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, having briefly explained the circumstances under which the concession was sought, proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, a special order be passed excusing twenty days' attendance during the first term of this year in the case of the candidates sent up for this year's First B.A. Examination from the Fergusson College.

Dr. Viegas having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF APPOINTING EXAMINERS.

The Senate next proceeded with the consideration of the following special report, which was forwarded by the Syndicate for the consideration of the Senate:—

"Special Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate for the purpose of inquiry into the working of the present system of appointing examiners and suggesting such improvements and reforms as may appear desirable and practicable.

As certain questions concerning the instructions to examiners, and the conduct of examinations generally, which some of the members of the committee desired to include in the inquiry, were, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, not within the scope of the Resolution of the Senate appointing the committee, we think it desirable, in view of the difference of opinion which exists with reference to the exact meaning of the Senate's instructions, to ask the Senate how it desires the committee should now proceed in carrying out the inquiry.—D. Mackichan, W. E. Hart, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. T. Telang, J. Mayr, R. N. Khory, Bhalchandra Krishna, Daji Abaji Khare, D. Macdonald, V. A. Modak, Jivanji Jamshedji Modi and N. G. Chandavarkar."

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with his notice of motion, proposed:—"That the committee be asked to include within the scope of its inquiries and report all matters affecting the efficient conduct of examinations, the uniformity of standard of examinations from year to year, the due equivalence of alternative and optional subjects and groups, the framing of rules and instructions to guide examiners and the powers of the Syndicate to declare and revise the results as given by the examiners. That the committee be authorized to examine witnesses and ask for all records which they may consider necessary for the purposes of their inquiry." Mr. Mehta said that it became necessary in consequence of a difference of opinion which arose in the committee which was appointed by the Senate on his motion for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the present system of appointing examiners and suggesting such improvements and reforms as might appear desirable and practicable. By a very narrow majority, namely, by the casting vote of the chairman of the committee, several subjects which some of the members of the committee thought came within the purview and the scope of the enquiry, were considered by them not to come within the scope of that inquiry. It therefore became necessary to take instructions of the Senate with regard to the extent of the inquiry which had been entrusted to the committee. He did not propose to argue whether the wording of the proposition under which the committee was appointed justified the contention of the one side or the other. It might fairly be contended by the one side that the scope of the inquiry was much larger than the majority had found it to be; while the other side might well contend on very reasonable grounds that reading strictly the wording of the resolution the committee could not go into any question except the very narrow, and the bare one of the appointment of the University examiners. He thought a discussion of that sort would be a profitless one. But with regard to one thing he could speak with confidence that whatever might be the wording of the proposition under which the committee had been appointed, one thing was certain that those who were present at the meeting at which the proposition was passed were well aware that it included within its scope those subjects which the majority of the committee now thought were not included in it. If members would recall to their memory what took place on that occasion, they would find that when he proposed the resolution he deliberately went into the questions affecting the efficient conduct of examinations, the uniformity of standard of examinations from year to year, the due equivalents of alternative and optional subjects and groups, &c., and he well remembered that several other members who rose to address the Senate on that occasion against his proposition also went into these and various other points which were to be discussed and decided by the committee. Speaking in support of his present proposal, Mr. Mehta said that there were a number of subjects connected with the conduct of the different examinations which it was now absolutely necessary should not be left to the varying discretion of a fluctuating body like the Syndicate. After their experience of several years they must lay down definite rules and instructions to guide examiners and to determine the powers of the Syndicate to declare and revise the results as given by examiners. He would explain what he meant to convey by an illustration or two. If they took the question of the percentage of marks required by the students to pass in a particular subject, they would see that the Senate up to the present moment had fixed no such percentage, the Syndicate alone having prescribed the percentage under which a candidate was supposed to pass. He (Mr. Mehta) asked if it was right that such a matter, should be left to the varying discretion of a body which changed from year to year. (Hear, hear.) He also asked if it was not absolutely necessary that the percentage should not only be fixed, but that it should be within the full knowledge and sanction and the ratification of the Senate. Again the question of what was known as "grace marks" was a matter which was entirely left to the discretion of the Syndicate. He had heard that the Syndicate themselves had recently considered the matter, and they were of the opinion that they had no power to grant "grace marks" to candidates presenting themselves for the examinations. The time had now come when these matters should be taken out of the hands of the Syndicate, and definite rules should be framed with the knowledge and sanction of the Senate. There was no doubt that a great deal of dissatisfaction existed in regard to the way in which the examinations were conducted. It might be that the dissatisfaction was unfounded, but he asked the Senate that whether it was well founded or unfounded, was it not a wise and a prudent course to allow a full and free inquiry into all matters in which such dissatisfaction had arisen. In bringing those considerations to their notice he (Mr. Mehta) was not the least afraid, as had been foreboded at their last meeting, of the inquiry proving an interminable one. The Senate ought to have a thorough knowledge of the way in which the Syndicate had been conducting these examinations for so many years past. It would be seen from the requisition that a full and fair inquiry had been asked by many of the Fellows of the University, and if the Senate did not grant them that inquiry probably the dissatisfaction and the agitation might find vent into more objectionable channels and be attended by more mischievous results. He therefore appealed to the good sense of the members of the Senate to consider whether it was not wise and prudent to grant such a full and fair inquiry on the whole subject of the conduct of examinations. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Bhalchundra seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. Cooke observed that the Syndicate had been accused by Mr. Mehta of being a fluctuating body.

Mr. Mehta: I have not accused that body. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooke continuing remarked that it was in the hands of the Senate to make the Syndicate a constant quantity and not a fluctuating body.

Mr. W. E. Hart rose for the purpose of pleading guilty to the charge of being one of those who thought that any inquiry conducted on the terms contemplated by that resolution would be on interminable inquiry—(hear, hear)—and to accept the opprobrium of having been one of those who voted with the majority for restricting the terms of that inquiry. He thought he had made it clear both before the committee and in the Senate that he could have no earthly objection to any member of the Senate calling for an inquiry on any subject he pleased, but he (the speaker) had a right to ask that if anybody demanded an inquiry he must say what that inquiry was to be and what those subjects were which required their attention. It was not fair to ask the committee to report on all matters affecting the conduct of the examinations. There were millions of matters affecting the efficient conduct of examinations and the examiners. The resolution which asked for an inquiry ought to be worded in such a way as to make quite clear what the inquiry was to be restricted to, otherwise he was quite right in saying that it would be an interminable one. (Hear, hear.) Everybody had a grievance on his own account or on account of his friends in connection with the examinations, and he saw no prospect of any end to the labours of the committee. He thought that to ask that the limits of the inquiry should be strictly defined was not in any way unfair or unreasonable. The Syndicate were their working committee appointed by them and if they had any fault to find with them in the exercise of their powers as members of that body, it was perfectly open to them to appoint new members but to cause an inquiry to be made as asked for in the resolution would be to cast a certain slur on the working committee with whom they had hitherto no fault whatever to find. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The Lord Bishop of Bombay observed that when he heard Mr. Mehta addressing the Senate he thought he should have concluded that Mr. Mehta was not so much moving to give powers to the committee as to abolish the Syndicate. Mr. Mehta's arguments seemed to him to prove the Syndicate to be an absolutely unnecessary body. For what did the Syndicate exist if the Senate was to decide the question of grace marks and the proportion of marks for passing the candidates. It was for the working committee to settle such questions as these. The complaints referred to by Mr. Mehta came as far as he knew entirely from one body of persons, namely, the rejected candidates. It appeared that these were the persons that were deemed qualified to sit in judgment on the conduct of the examiners. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan remarked that they had reached that evening a very important crisis in the history of their University, and that it behoved every member of the Senate to weigh very solemnly the issues that were placed before them in the motion submitted by Mr. Mehta. He (Dr. Mackichan) felt a very deep sense of responsibility in dealing with that question for he felt that there was involved in it not merely what lay on the surface a special inquiry on some particular matters, but a very deep question of principle with regard to the manner in which the work of the University ought to be conducted. He was conversant with the whole history of the question from its beginning. He was familiar with all that had taken place in the committee, and he was there to protest against the interpretation which the mode of interpreting the resolution by Mr. Mehta. They were not to interpret the resolution in the light of speeches made by lay members or in the light of the object which these members might have in view. The Senate's resolution was very distinct and no one had a right to presume that any member of the Senate recorded his vote in any other sense than what the words of the resolution obviously bore. (Hear, hear.) They had vague charges thrown out against the mode in which the examinations had been conducted and against the conduct of the examiners. He put it to those who were going to vote for the resolution whether they were prepared to formulate those charges and to state that certain grievances which they had brought to the notice of the Syndicate had not been listened to and redressed. He felt certain that if Mr. Mehta had any definite ground of complaint, it would receive the fullest and the most thorough consideration at the hands of the Syndicate. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that all those who thought that there were faults in their system would point out and lay them before the constituted authority and would seek every remedy in the only way which was consistent with the dignity and authority of the University. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon this mode of dealing with the question as a distinct blow struck at the dignity and position of the University; and it was because he felt this to be the case that he did not wish to give a silent vote in the matter in the hope, if it were possible, to persuade some of those who without knowing what this would lead to, and what important issues it involved, to withdraw even now their support to the resolution. (Applause.)

He hoped that members would never discuss in the Senate the question of grace marks referred to by Mr. Mehta. That was the last question he would like to see introduced in the deliberations of that body. It had much better be left as at present to the discretion of the small body which realised its responsibilities and which could not be swayed by personal influence. (Hear, hear.) One would think from the speeches addressed that evening that there was a sort of distrust against the University among all classes of the Indian society. It was said at the meeting that there was a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction against the mode of examination; but it was more than once suggested that this so-called dissatisfaction was confined more or less to certain very distinct sections of the community. Was it not done to some extent to the disappointment of rejected candidates only. They had a note of warning thrown out, nay, they were threatened with mischievous agitation if they did not accept the resolution placed before them.

Mr Metha: I never said anything of the kind.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, continuing, said they were told that the dissatisfaction would find vent into mischievous channels.

Mr. Metha: I deny having made any such remarks.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that he had noted down Mr. Mehta's remarks.

Mr. Mehta: What I said was it might encourage dissatisfaction in the course of things.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan threw out another word of warning which was, that by carrying that resolution and by giving encouragement to that spirit and to that tendency, they would do much to lower the position and the influence of this distinguished University in the midst of the whole community. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Justice Telang, in the course of his observations, said that it appeared to him that in the motion as now framed there was to a certain extent a change of the front. The original proposition which was moved before the Senate rather pointed to the circumstances that the administration of the Syndicate in the past had been defective and that therefore the Senate must now overhaul the administration in order to see how it was to be improved in the future. In the resolution as now framed any reflection upon the past had been sedulously omitted, and they were asked rather to take stock of what had occurred in order to see their way clear in the future. Speaking for himself as a member of the committee he (Mr. Telang) observed that if the committee was entrusted with the inquiry of the character which was shadowed fourth in the resolution, the members thereof would be worse situated than they felt at the time when the last resolution was placed before the Senate. He did not believe that the resolution, if passed, would be productive of particularly good results so as to get rid of all causes of complaint. If the Senate passed that resolution, he would ask them to excuse him from serving on the committee.

The Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis observed that he was not moved by feelings of indignation towards the Syndicate, nor did he think it fair to conclude that any member of that committee or any member who approved of that committee bore any ill-will or any suspicions towards the Syndicate. (Hear, hear.) He had heard criticisms very freely expressed by man whom he valued most. Since his own chief and Dr. Mackichan than whom there was no greater authority of what was good or bad for the University, had signified their intention of voting against the motion, he felt great responsibility in venturing to say that he was in opposition to these two gentlemen. The speaker then in the course of his speech observed that if members refused to perform their arduous duties on the committee, there were others who would willingly undertake those duties. (Hear, hear.) If these duties, as was observed by some, were found interminable, then would be the time to throw up the sponge. Members were needlessly alarmed at the terms of the resolution. He did not think it would be wise to burke any inquiry, and he was surprised that the members of the Syndicate did not themselves come forward and says "by all means let us have an inquiry into the matter."

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that Archdeacon Lewis had put forward some astonishing propositions. Were they to understand that his view was that if anybody connected with the University imagined he had a grievance he was entitled to demand an investigation such as was contemplated by that motion. Where was this sort of thing to hand? If a formal investigation were not made into every suggested grievance was it to be said as the Archdeacon put it that they burked inquiry. Their complaint was that no facts of any kind had been put forward to justify the proposed inquiry by a specially appointed Committee and the Archdeacon had been as vague as preceding speakers. What was the Committee to do under this resolution? He had voted against the former resolution because he did not understand it. He would vote against the present resolution for the same reason. Was there any member present who really knew what either resolution meant? The puzzled committee appointed under the former resolution had come back to the Senate asking what it all meant. What they were to do and how they were to do it. It might have been expected. Considering the large majority which had passed that resolution that many answers would have been forthcoming but there was only one and that was contained in Mr. Mehta's present resolution. But that was just as vague and indefinite and unintelligible as the former one. It gave no information of any kind. The last clause authorised the committee to examine witness and to call for record. It was clear that such an inquiry as was suggested would be endless. The Parnell Commission would be nothing to it. Every young gentleman who had been plucked within the last five years would tender himself as a witness and set forth at length his views upon the defects of the system of University Examination. Could anything be more absurd? Then with regard to the points of enquiry and report set forth in the first clause of the resolution were not those precisely the matters to be properly dealt with by the Syndicate as had been pointed out by the Bishop of Bombay. They were all of them matter which fell within the province of the executive body of the University. He did not consider the Syndicate perfect, as Mr. Mehta had suggested but he did consider that they formed as able and capable and efficient a committee as the Senate could appoint and there was therefore no necessity or justification for superseding them. Mr. Mehta asked for another committing which was to do something which the Syndicate would not or could not do. What it was he (Mr. Mehta) would not tell them nor would he tell them how this committee was to proceed in the inquiry. It was to remedy some mysterious evils from which the University was suffering but more than that he could not be indeed to say. Mr. Mehta apparently had a secret. He had a scheme which would remedy all grievance and remove all dissatisfaction, but he would not reveal it. Nothing would induce him to do that. He would tell it to a committee and committee only, well they had given him a committee not even to it the secret had not been disclosed and the committee had come back to the Senate as puzzled and bewildered as they were themselves.

Mr. Apte and Dr. Bahadurjee having supported the resolution,

Mr. Mehta in the course of his reply observed that the motives which actuated him to bring the motion before the Senate were quite as honest as those of Dr. Mackichan or Mr. Kirkpatrick who opposed the motion. (Hear, hear.) He emphatically and most solemnly assured them that he had not brought forward the resolution at the instigation of friends or at the instigation of the friends of plucked candidates; but he had done so in the interest and the dignity and the well-being of the University. (Applause). Mr. Mehta then answered at great length the several arguments put forward by speakers in opposition to his motion.

Mr. Mehta's motion was then put to the vote and then carried by a large majority.

Dr. Mackicham intimated that he was not going to serve on the committee.

Mr. Mehta said that Dr. Mackichan was quite out of order in speaking after the proceedings had terminated.

Dr. Mackichan said he would write that he was not willing to serve on the committee.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The result of the First B. A. Examination was declared last evening; and 169, out of 405 candidates, have passed the examination—two in the first class, twenty-four in the second class, and 143 in the Pass class. Anant Narayan Datar gets the Varjeewandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.

I. Class.—Cama, Ardesar Kaikhosru, and Jadhav, Bhaskar Vithoba.

II. Class.—Bakre, Sakharam Vinayak; Bal, Ramchandra Keshav; Damle, Moro Keshav; Datar, Anant Narayan; DeQuadros, J. Philip; Dikshit, Gopal Sitaram; Doctor, Pestanji Barjorji; Gajendragadkar, Gopal Lakhshman; Gunjikar, Krishnaji Gururao; Joga, Gopal Daji; Juvekar, Dattatraya Govind; Keshkamat, Anant Babaji; Khambata, Phiroz Hirji; Mushriff, Pandurang Sakharam; Naik, Keshav Balvant; Naravane, Narayan Anant; Nathani, Najaralli Shariff; Pendse, Narayan Balvant; Raverkar, Vishnu Parashuram; Sealy, Hugh Orr Ferns; Soloman, Jacob E; Sykes, Harold John; and Thadani, Utumchand Gangaram.

Pass.—Adhav, Tatya Bahiroba; Advani, Mohanlal Davlatram; Agashe, Moro Bhikaji; Amladi, Bharat Sheshgiri; Arbatti, Ramchandra, Balacharya; Bal Balkrishna Gopal; Balsara, Bezonji Manekji; Balsara, Bhikaji Framji; Bapat, Chintaman Pandurang; Bapat, Vishnu Narayen; Bhat, Sitaram Ganesh; Bhave, Dattatraya Trimbak; Bhide, Gopal Ragunath; Bipodivala, Hormasji Fakirji; Boyce, Nasarvanji Nanabhai; Bukharia, Imadadhusen Bandeali; Chandavarkar, Padmanabh Shankar; Chapekar, Narayan Govind; Chhatrapati, Chhotalal Mathuradas; Chinai, Jamshedji Ardesar; Chitale, Ganesh Krishna; Dandvate, Ganesh Sadashiv; Datar, Narayan Tirmalrao; Dave, Anandrai Himatram; Desai Anant Sitaram; Desai, Bhimbhai Narali; Desai, Gulabrai Jamietram, Desai, Keshavlal Vitnaldas; Desai, Khandubhai Lallubhai; Desai, Naginlal Venilal; Desai, Pratapral Chhotamlal; Desai; Ratanji Ranchhodji; Dhavale Ganesh Vinayak; Dhurandhar, Babulji Krishnath; Dinshaw, Framroz Edalji; Divanji, Rangildas Jamnaprasad; Divatia, Makundrarai Ishvarrai; Doctor, Ratanlal Ranchordas; Dravid, Shrinivas Trimbak; Dubash, Rastamji Edalji; Gadgil Ganesh Bapu; Ganpule, Vishnu Balvant; Garde, Jagannath Balkrishna; Garde, Kashinath Khanderao; Garud, Gopal Balvant; Ghandhy, Virji Manordas; Ghati, Sitaram Dinkar; Godbole, Bapu Hari; Godbole, Hari Vithal; Gore, Sitaram Narayan; Jambusarvala, Antoldas Hargovindas; Joshi, Mahadev Keshav; Joshi, Vaman Vishnu; Joshi, Venkatesh Shivaram; Kapadia, Dadabhai Hormusji; Kapadia, Motilal Kanji; Karambelkar, Keshav Vinayak; Kehimkar, Moses Araon; Kelkar, Narish Chintaman; Kholkute, Balvant Yadav; Kolatkar, Shripad Krishna; Korde, Lakshman Bapuji; Kothare, Moreshvar Ramchandra; Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh; Kulkarni, Janardan Eknath; Kulkarni, Rango Raghvendra; Kulkarni, Vaman Ramchandra: Lagu, Hari Lakshaman; Lakhmalani, Divaansing Choitsing; Laskari, Nasarvanji Bapuji; Limaye, Dattatrya Ramchandra; Madan, Ardesar Mervanji; Madan, Bejanji Fardunji; Manerikar, Govind Sadashiv; Mavalankar, Keshav Balkrishna; Marathe, Vaman Vishnanath; Mehendale, Khando Chintaman; Mehta, Jehangir Dinshah; Mehta, Shavakshah Sorabji: Mody, Varajlal Varadhaman; Motivala, Jehangir Bhikaji; Nagarni, Hotchand Motaram; Naik, Svami Govind; Nanal, Bhaskar Ramchandra; Natu, Gopal Koshinath; Nayampalli, Shrinivas Krishnarao; Nerurkar, Narayan Sitaram; Oka, Govind Ramchandra; Oza, Vasantrai Mahipatrai; Padgamkar, Vaman Baburao; Pandya, Manilal Atmaram; Paranjapye, Vinayak Narayan; Parekh, Mulraj Panachand; Parkhe, Sadashiv Vishvanath; Pathak, Kaikhosru Sorabji; Patkar, Shamrao Sakaharam; Patvardhan, Ramkrishna Vishnu; Pavri Sorabji Palanji; Pimple, Vasudev Ramchandra; Pochkhanavala, Manekji Nasarvanji; Purandare, Lakshman Anant; Rajopadhye, Narayan Sadashivrao; Ranade, Raghunath Shankar; Rane, Moreshvar Babaji; Rao, Manchershah Maneckji; Saadi, Imdadali Mahomedkasim; Sabnis, Hanmant Govind; Sahasrabudhe, Savalaram Shridar; Saher, Kasshedji Navroji: Samant, Lakshman Vithal; Sardesai, Balkrishna Bhickaji; Sathe, Govind Nilkanth; Sathe, Purshottam Krishna; Sayani, Husain Rahimtula; Shah, Chunilal Keshavlal; Shivdasani, Tirithdas Choithram; Shroff, Chunilal Motilal; Shurpali, Bhimaji Narso; Sinde, Narayan Bachaji; Soda, Tikamdas Tulsidas; Sohoni, Anant Lakshman; Sutaria, Barjorji Manekji; Sutaria, Maneklal Chunilal; Tarapurvala, Vicaji Fardunji; Tendle, Gopalrao Ramkrishna; Thakor, Dhirajlal Keshavlal; Thakor, Girjashankar Ranchholal; Treasuryvala, Ardesar Jamshedji; Trilokekar, Ramchandra Atmaram; Vacha, Jamshedji Dosabhi; Vaidya, Dattatraya Narayan; Vaidya, Gulabshankar Kharashankar; Vaidya, Vishvanath Parbguram; Vishvana. Venishankar Harishankar; Vakil, Kaikhosru Hormasji; Vakil, Manilol Harilal; Vaze, Krishnaji Ballal; Vedak, Krishrao Vithal; Wadla, Manchersha Nasarvanji; Wagh, Subrao Vaikunth; Wagle, Mangesh Hari; Wahalkar, Dinkar Jayaram; Dhaekne, Ganesh Lakshmax; Manubhai Nanabhai.

THE WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL.

The following additional subscriptions to the Wordsworth Memorial Fund are announced:—

Rao Bahadurs Vinayak Janardan Kirtane and Narayan Bhai Dandekar, each Rs. 30; Vasudeo Bapuji Kanitkar and Kashinath Balvant Pendse, each Rs. 10; Mahadeo Vasudeo Barve, R. R. Bhardi, B. M. Kharkar, Rao Sahebs G. B. Nene, K. G. Natu, C. V. Natu, V. P. Bhave, G. V. Sanglicar, Messrs. B. B. Phadke, Bhau Mansaram, Yashwant Vithal, Drs. D. G. Sahnis, G. K. Garde, and Mr. V. N. Natu, each Rs. 5.

HOMELESS LEPERS' RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	as.
Mr. F. S. Spiers	2	0
Total	2	0
Amount previously acknowledged	68,425	3
Grand Total	68,427	3

The following additional subscription has been promised (27th list):—

	Rs.	as.
Mr. F. S. Spiers	2	0
Total	2	0
Subscriptions already promised	69,675	3
Grand Total	69,677	3

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkissondas Nurrotumdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th November, 1890.

Letters from Australian cities now received draw a strange picture of the state of the streets. At the date of writing the clerical staff of banks are stated to have been then employed as special constables to keep order, or as draymen and labourers to move goods. Mr. Massie, the celebrated Australian cricketer, was employed the whole week in carting wool. He did so with a certain amount of enjoyment to himself, mitigated by stone-throwing and other rough assaults from the federated labourers on strike. Mr. Massie is of specially powerful build, and his example did a good deal to inspire the free men who had kept outside the labour organization with courage.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

To be held on Saturday, the 6th, and Saturday, the 13th December, 1890.

STEWARDS:—Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. G. K. Remington, Col. Merriman, R. E., Mr. J. L. Symons, Capt. L. L. Steele, Mr. Dallas Brooks, and Mr. Cecil Gray.

IST DAY—SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—Pony Stakes.—Rs. 49 with starting sweep of Rs. 5 to go to winner. For all Arab ponies, 13-3 and under, weight for age and inches. ¼ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Buggy Stakes," Rs. 49.—For all horses that have been driven regularly. Walers catch-weights over 12 stone 7 lbs., Arabs and Country Breds over 11 stone. ½ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Hack Stakes," Rs. 49.—For Arab and C. B. horses that have never won a race of any decription. Catch-weights over 11 stone 5 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—"The Club Stakes," Rs. 49.—For all Galloways, 13·3 or under that have never won a race of any decription. 13·3 to carry 11 stone weight for inches. ½ mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Waler Stakes," Rs. 49.—For Walers that have never won a race of any decription. Catch weights, over 12 stone. ¾ mile.

6TH RACE (open).—"The Flyaway Stakes," Rs. 49.—For Arabs landed after 1st September 1890. Weight for age, raised 21 lbs. 5 furlongs.

2ND DAY—SATURDAY, 13th December.

1ST RACE.—Arab Stakes.—Rs. 49 with starting sweep of Rs. 5 to go to winner. For all Arab horses, weight for age, 5 furlongs.

2ND RACE—A Hurdle Race, Rs. 49—For all Galloways, 13·3 and under; 13·3 to carry 11 stone. Weight for inches ¾ of a mile, over 6 flights of hurdles.

3RD RACE—An all-Horse Hurdle Race, Rs. 49. Walers 13 stone; Arabs and C. Bs. 11 stone 7 lbs, ¾ of a mile over 6 flights of hurdles.

4TH RACE—The Parli Stakes, Rs 49.—A handicap for all Galloways, 13·3 and under, that have started in the Club Stakes. ½ mile.

5TH RACES—Colaba Stakes, Rs. 49—For all Galloways, 14 hands and under, weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 11 stone, R. C.

6TH RACE (open)—The Dealers' Stakes, Rs. 49—For Arab ponies, 13·3 and under, landed after 1st September 1890. Weight for age and inches, raised 21 lbs 3 furlongs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Lansdowne Tower, 2,071 tons, Captain A Lowrie, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Sullamut, Captain J Webber, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Cardiff (24th October) with a cargo of 4,735 tons coals, and the following passengers:—Mr Hard Castle, Mr Clarke, and Mr McAdams. The vessel is consigned to H J Peerbhoy.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,432 tons, Captain R Jones arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool (22nd October), via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Wilson, Mr Duffin, Mr Pratt, and Mr Dodson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain George Read, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. and Mrs. Montresor and infant, Captain C Stevens, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. T. Collins, Mr. H. Bourne, Mrs. Davies, Dr. A. Tomes, and 6 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiwar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C M Sykes, Mr Scott, Col Sartorious, Mr and Mrs Willis and five children, few native gentlemen, one hospital assistant and wife, and 534 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kt Errant	2240	Mathew	A	K Nixon & Co.
" Nubia	3551	Knox	B	W & A Graham&Co
" Sculptor	..	......	C	B & P S N Co
" Oriental	1040	Forbes	H	B I S N Co.
" Taif	878	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
" Dunked	1806	Cumming	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Mayfield	1725	Fleming	N	T Morrison.
" Suez	1386	Wood	P	J Mackintosh. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.—Steamers Poonai and Neera, Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
" D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
" Teheran	1684	Sams	5	P and O S N Co
" Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
" Deccan	2022	Beard	10	Hajee Cassum
" Tanjore	1494	Raffin	11	Hajee Cassum
" Europa	1433	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co,
" Glasgow	800	Nacoda	15	Allana Munji & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

" Karagola ......598....Tice....M Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Europa (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Oct 22.
25	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 22.
	Cousins Arbib (s)	......	Batoum.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar, &c.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Marseilles.
	Lansdowne Tower.	Lawrie	Calcutta.

The steamer Oriental began to load yesterday for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.—Steamer Arratoon Apcar, and ship Nebo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
22 Katoria s .... Negapatam.
Dalhousie s........ ...... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
21 Secundra s .... Negapatam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals)	Commander.	From.	Date. (Departures)	To.
	October.				
26	Dalmally	Wilson	Cardiff	14	Calcutta
	November.				
1	Mariner H. M's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.		
6	Tenasserim I. G.	Falle	Somali coast.	14	Perim
	Assam	Webber	Bombay	17	Bombay
9	Chiltern	Starkey	Sea		Bombay
11	Sutlej	Worcester	London	11	Bombay
	Sculptor	McAlister	Jeddah	12	Bombay
	Lingfield	Moore	Bussorah	11	London
12	Dorunda	Gray	Brisbane	12	London
	Fazilka	Livingstone	London		Calcutta
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	13	Mussowa
	Malabar H. M.'s T.Ship,	Jones	Bombay	12	England
	Tanjore	Raffin	Jeddah	13	Bombay
	Australian	Didier	Marseilles	12	Sydney
	Arbib Brothers	Wiseman	Batavia		Port Said F O
13	Domenico Balduino	Gavino	Genoa	13	Bombay
	Port Fairy	Clark	Newyork	15	China
	Yangt'se	Lormier	Marseilles	13	China
	City of Dundee	Halley	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay		London
	Tuna	Lovell	Berbera	14	Hodeida
	Humber H. M.'s	Brown	Zanzibar	15	England
	Fasana (A. Corvette)	Berghofer	Mauritius	17	Pole
	Clan Alpine.	Elliot	Reunion	14	Marseilles
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste		Bombay
14	Neckar	Supmer	China		Bremen
15	Goorkha	Johnston	Calcutta	15	London
	Ziga-Zag	Rahiat	Hodeida		
	Scotia	Cato	London	17	London
16	Tenasserim I. G.	Falle	Perim		Somali coast.
	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	16	Mussowa
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida		
	R. Rubattino.	Merello	Bombay	16	Genoa
	Sandfield	Murray	Bussorah		London
	Africa	Franks	London	17	Zanzibar
	Sherborne	Dickinson	Rangoon	16	Port Said F O
	Henry Bolckow	Fairwether	Bombay	18	Mussowa &c

Aden, 17th November, 1890.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—2 cases soap, Samsoodin and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—200 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—250 bales bar soap, E Allybhoy.

Henzada s—82 cases oilmenstore, D Dadabhoy; 10 casks vinegar, R Jooma; 250 cases candles, 4 cases soap, D R Dady and Co; 8 cases whisky, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 18 cases medicine, &c, Tyebji and Co.

Thames s—6 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, H J H Moladeena.

Sutlej s—cases ham, bacon, &c, H Maneckjee; 1 hogshead gin, The Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—2 cases soap, N H Cassum.

FROM ANTWERP.

Arcadia s—36 cases alizarine, A Bhaijee; 7 cases aniline dye, J Mooljee.

Henzada s—45 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed; 25 cases slate pencils, E Abdoolally; 44 cases glassware, J Veerjee; 26 cases glassware, T M Cassum; 39 packages glassware, F N Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunkeld s—4,000 cwts wheat, T Lalljee; 57 bales wool, A Solomon and Co; 205 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,150 cwts wheat, N Purshotamdass; 3,955 lbs rosa oil, R G Hoosen.

Nubia s—50 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 556 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 48 bales wool, Jadhowji Khimjee; 100 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 330 cwts myrabollams, H Dossa.

FOR LONDON.

Suez s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 cwts nutmeg, Esmall Ellias; 6 cwts peacockfeathers, F M Rahimbhoy; 56 cwts dry chillies and 2 cases nutmeg, R Ludha; 100 cwts turmaric and 1½ cwts nuxvomica, G Bharmal; 6,000 cwts crushed bones, Croft Wells and Co; 8 bales skin, C Jooma and Co.

Henzada s—750 cwts crused bones, R Fazul.

Oriental s—275 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Henzada s— 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 399 cwts myrabollams and 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 cwts olibanum, F S Punnett; 2 pots rosa oil, H E H Allana.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton and 1,999¼ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 52 cwts myrabollams, G Abbrati and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Errant s—1,580 cwts mowraseed; 990 cwts wheat, and 267 cwts poppyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—35 bales cotton, and 22 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—150 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—230 cwts lead, C Nanjee; ½ cwts ivory, L Chuttoo; 89 cwts olibanum, &c., Quan Lun Eaoo; 250 cwts onion, Ramjee Megji; 50 bales twist, N I Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—29 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—5 bales twist, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·177	Calm.	2	82·1	58·1	66	..	..	−0·08
Agra	30·198	Calm.	1	82·6	57·6	74	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·166	Calm.	1	82·5	52·1	83	..	..	−0·10
Jhansi	30·155	Calm.	1	85·4	58·4	64	..	..	−0·08
Jacobabad	30·126	E N E	1	74·4	51·0	64	..	..	..
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmere	30·176	S W	2	83·8	65·6	82	0·02	0·0.	−0·05
Deesa	30·079	E N E	3	90·2	62·8	52	..	..	−0·08
Rajkote	30·057	W S W	4	91·9	61·9	68	..	..	−0·35
Neemuch	30·161	E S E	5	85·3	62·7	67	..	0·03	−0·07
Indore	30·14.	S E	1	83·1	57·1	47	..	0·03	−0·23
Saugor	30·123	N E	5	79·3	55·3	46	..	0·09	−0·29
Jubbulpur	30·191	S S E	1	80·4	50·9	77	..	0·60	+3·22
Hoshangabad	30·178	E	4	83·3	57·8	69	..	..	−0·27
Khandwa	30·147	Calm.	2	86·7	56·6	63	..	0·26	−0·05
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor	30·170	N	4	82·2	57·3	72	..	2·53	+1·50
Amraoti	30·150	E N E	6	81·8	59·8	86	..	1·43	+0·92
Akola	30·151	N E	5	86·0	56·0	58	..	0·74	+0·04
Surat	30·090	S	L	91·1	62·0	66	..	0·04	−0·14
Malegaon	30·123	W S W	2	86·4	57·9	59	..	0·72	+0·07
Bombay	30·064	E N E	8	85·7	71·0	76	..	1·25	+0·67
Poona	30·125	E S E	8	81·0	58·9	53	..	4·46	+3·50
Sholapore	30·129	S E E	7	85·2	59·1	62	..	6·83	+5·98
Ratnagiri	30·053	E S E	12	92·9	67·9	53	..	1·38	+0·91
Belgaum	30·067	E S E	2	80·8	57·9	99	..	5·06	+3·23
Goa	30·088	E	11	81·0	71·0	95	..	1·76	..
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore	30·001	E	2	90·8	71·9	67	..	1·31	−1·84
Calicut	30·007	E N E	6	89·8	73·0	77	..	2·42	−2·54
Cochin	30·008	Calm.	L	88·8	73·6	66	..	5·40	−1·29
Bangalore	30·102	N N E	4	79·2	61·4	77	..	9·62	+6·19
Secunderabad	30·138	E N E	3	82·2	59·4	72	..	1·67	−0·01
Masulipatam	30·098	N N E	4	81·1	67·6	77	..	10·46	+4·18
Bellary	30·112	Calm.	3	81·0	61·5	80	..	4·51	+2·71
Cuddapah	30·105	S S E	..	85·6	65·5	72	..	2·06	−2·68
Madras	30·069	N N W	13	84·8	73·2	81	..	4·05	−10·35
Coimbatore	30·070	N N E	4	81·3	67·3	74	..	0·76	−2·90
Trichinopoly	30·046	N N E	7	87·1	72·8	63	..	4·92	+0·17
Negapatam	30·043		9	82·0	72·8	95	0·10	5·09	−10·26
Colombo (24th).	30·011	N	6	87·0	74·0	78	0·94	8·69	−2·78

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has increased at Negapatam, but has decreased every where else. The fall has been brisk in Gujarat and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. Readings are highest at Ajmere, Agra, and Jubulpore, and lowest on the Malabar Coast. The baric gradients are moderate over the greater part of the country and the isobars indicate slightly disturbed conditions to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. The barometer reads below the normal average in Gujerat and above it elsewhere. Winds at Trichinopoly and Nagapatam are moving cyclonically, while norrth-easterly, south-easterly south-westerly and north-westerly currents prevail in all other parts of the country. The wind force has been rather strong at Negapatam and Madras, fresh at Bombay, Ratnagiri, and Goa, and generally light elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 12 miles per hour at Trichinopoly and 10 at Madras and Calicut. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° above the mean of the season at Allahabad, Jhansi, Rajkot, Neemuch and Indore and 7° below it at Jacobabad, but the departures elsewhere from the mean are insignificant. The highest maximum was 93° at Ratnagiri. Nights are extremely hot at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch. Indore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and about 5° cooler than usual at Belgaum; elsewhere the variations of minimum temperature are small. The low west temperature last night occurred at Jubulpore (5°). Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the extreme south of the Peninsula, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and also locally at Deesa, Neemuch, Indore and Secunderabad. Light rain has fallen at Negapatam and Ajmere, but elsewhere there has been *nil*. The weather is cloudy and slightly disturbed in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and the extreme south of the Peninsula, and conditions appear to be slightly favourable for local and scattered showers in those districts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE claim of the short-service old soldier who quits the ranks of the army a stronger and in many respects a better man than when he enlisted writes the *Broad Arrow*, is not a claim to be kept in partial idleness, as if all hard work were over, but it is a claim that the reasonable expectation of work of an able-bodied man shall not be diminished by the time spent in the service of the nation. There is a golden opportunity for some Secretary of State for War who has a soul above official buttons to earn for himself renown and the gratitude of the whole army by formulating a well-considered scheme of State employment for those old soldiers who, having well served their country, are, at the expiration of their service, outside the groove of any civil calling. The prizes shus offered would most assuredly prove a great incentive to the youth of the country to try the profession of arms, and would go a long way toward unravelling the Gordian knot of recruiting.

The programme of the English 1890 manœuvres writes a correspondent of the *Journal des Debates*, suggests certain reflections. To begin with, the initial situation is exactly that which would result from a war between France and England, as soon as the powerful French squadron of the Mediterranean had succeeded in passing the Straits of Gibraltar, after having beaten the English squadron stationed in that sea, or after having started it of on a false scent, towards Egypt, for example. It is doubtful if in France we should ever dare—being restrained by a sort of international courtsy—to look in the face so resolutely problems which such a war would present, and seek their solution in peace manœuvres. But this is a weakness which is not felt in England. The Admiralty and maritime opinion in England do not admit that "cruising" in the wide zone of the Atlantic can be carried out exclusively by "cruisers." The cruisers have a solid point d'appui, without which they could not maintain themselves in the presence of a battleship force very inferior in numbers but superior in power. Our neighbours, practical people, employ the armourclad as circumstances demand.

M. Weyl has just published a pamphlet on the French Navy, in the form of a letter to the members of the Budget Commission. Like most of the criticisms of their Navy written by Frenchmen who know their subject, much of what it contains applies almost equally to our own. M. Weyl, however, expresses satisfaction that, thanks to the good sense of the Department, France has been preserved from enormous ironclads and has not servilely imitated Italy and England. But, after all said and done, there is not such a very wide difference between 11,000 and 14,000 tons. He says it is an astonishing fact that while the Commission points out the gravest faults of all sorts, it does not attempt to indicate any remedy, although it disposes so largely of the public funds. To be superior to the naval forces of the Triple Alliance is not an insoluble problem; it is a mere question of money. But, further on, he does not see why France should strive after this object. "Have we," he asks, "the pretension to possess an army equal to the combined land forces of the Triple Alliance?" The *brochure* is full of interest to naval men, but in this place I can say no more; I can only recommend them to procure it.

It is reported at Portsmouth that when Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe has at last to resign his appointment as Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard he will be succeeded by Captain Albert Markham, who will by then have attained flag rank. If the story is true, it is only following the precedent set at Devonport some ten years ago, when Admiral Curme, almost immediately after his promotion, from being captain of the Steam Reserve there, succeeded to the vacancy caused by the lamented death from fever of Admiral Charles W. Hope.

In spite of the good intentions of the Admiralty towards the Channel Squadron—for their lordships had fully determined that the officers and men should as usual, spend their Christmas and their money out of England—it is very doubtful whether the absolutely necessary repairs to the ships can be effected before the end of the year. It is rumoured that Sir Michael Culme-Seymour is not at all disappointed.

The courtesies shown to British naval officers at Toulon and Algiers have now been reciprocated at Alexandria and Malta. At the former place the admiral in command of the French squadron was entertained at a banquet by General Sir W. F. Butler and Captain Pringle, of the Carysfort; and more recently the French ships, augmented by the Redoutable, have proceeded to Malta purposely to return the visit of the British fleet to Toulon in September. That these courtesies and amenities are intended to fulfil some good purpose goes without saying, or they would not be promoted by the Governments of the respective countries; but it is well that the British public should learn that there is a considerable difference in the position of the hosts as they happen to be foreigners or their own countrymen. As a matter of fact, when our officers are entertained by foreigners the bill is paid by the Government; but when a return visit is made, and our officers have to entertain, they have also to put their hands in their pockets to pay for the dinner.

Interest in the forthcoming Naval Exhibition is increasing writes a service paper, and as the initial difficulties are surmounted and the method of the showmen becomes more apparent, the interest will continue to indrease. But there are two points which the promoters will do well to keep strictly in view. First, their object is to make money; secondly, money can only be made by offering attractions to the paying public which they cannot find elsewhere. Models of ships, naval pictures, even big guns and Whitehead torpedoes, are on show at other places besides Chelsea; and although the collection there may be very well be unique of its kind, it will not be sufficient to draw the public in paying quantities. It is what Barnum calls the side-shows that will make the Exhibition pay, and especially side-shows that appear to have an element of danger in them. It is this that gives a zest to the switchback, the roller-skating, the trapeze business and the tight-rope dancing; and this will be the principal attraction in whatever fetches the town to the Naval Exhibition. Note that we say an "appearance of danger." No sailor who is a sailor will emperil himself by running about aloft, up and down top-gallant masts, banding, furling, and reefing sails, and so on. But that kind of thing, though going out of date in the Navy, would certainly "catch on." And then if, a little later, another batch of men exercise a battery of guns or work a barbette, the lesson will be given which, like the powder smothered up in jam, some of us want the public to swallow at the same time. On the one hand, they have the drill of the past; on the other the drill of the present.

The *Times* expresses astonishment that the magazine rifle should have been withdrawn from the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles at Aldershot, in view of their early departure for India. At first sight writes the *Army and Navy Gazette* it may appear strange that a battalion in the 1st Army Corps should be rearmed with Martini-Henrys within a few weeks of its embarkation on foreign service. The magazine rifle, it has, however to be remembered, requires special ammunition. The Indian Government have not yet been able to perfect arrangements for local manufacture, and the Home authorities themselves are not quite satisfied with the present cartridge, and are taking measures to improve it. Our military arrangements may not be perfect, and there are times when stupid things are done; but on this occasion it would seem that the *Times* has been a little too ready to condemn the War Office when that department has not been altogether to blame. Magazine rifles are being got ready for despath to India, and where a sufficient number has reached that country the European regiment in the Indian 1st Army Corps will be placed in possession of the weapon. Until the arm is adopted generally it is considered unwise to place it in the hands of a few isolated corps. It is a decision which those acquainted with the details of army organisation will recognise the wisdom of.

Lieutenant-Colonel More-Molyneux, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Military Attache at St. Petersburg, in succession to Colonel Ivor Herbert was born in 1851, and entered the Army in 1870, and the Bengal Staff Corps in 1874. He passed out of the Staff College in 1884, and is a good Russian scholar.

The prospect of promotion from the ranks do not at the present time look very promising, for in addition to the 65 Cadets from the Royal Military College just gazetted to Second Lieutenancies in the various regiments of the Army 75 Militia Subalterns who passed the late examination are to be provided for, which nearly complete the establishment.

A SUMMARY of the first year's work of the Lady Guide Association, 16, Cockspur-street, London, shows that no fewer than 290 parties have engaged the lady guides for sight-seeing alone. The services of the lady guides are not by any means limited to taking visitors to see the sights. The guides meet people arriving at the railway stations, engage rooms at hotels, undertake artistic furnishing, and render services of all kinds to people who do not know their way about London.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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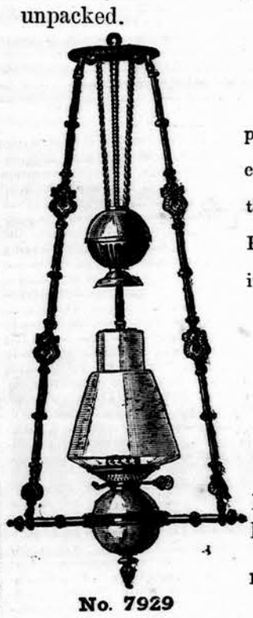
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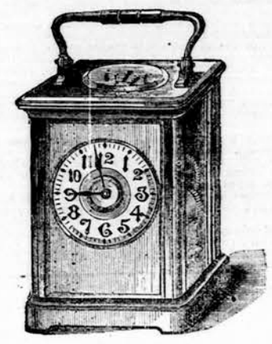
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